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WORD AND SENTENCE BOOK

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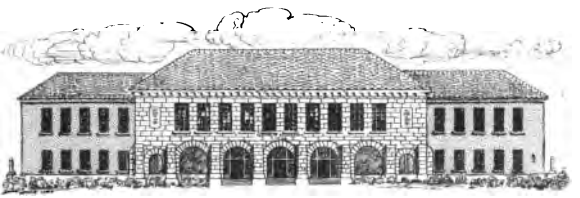
NEW YORK



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MERRILL'S

WORD AND SENTENCE BOOK

A PRACTICAL SPELLER

DESIGNED TO TEACH THE FORM, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND USE OF COMMON WORDS

BY

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WITH COMPLIMENTS OF MAYNARD, MERRILL, & CO.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

—BYRON

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C

PREFACE

The essentials of a Spelling-Book are:

1. A collection of practical words.
2. A progressive order of exercises.
3. Form, pronunciation, meaning, and use of words taught together.
4. Words presented in sentences and related groups, as the sentence, not the word, is the unit of thought.
5. Sentences:—examples of good English, containing useful information, sound moral principles, and ennobling sentiments.
6. Lessons of a character to interest, in order to instruct.

STEPS IN A SPELLING LESSON

1. Lesson read orally.
2. Drill on certain sounds.
3. Drill on pronunciation of difficult words.
4. Words containing silent letters and equivalents representing elementary sounds, written on board, line drawn through silent letters, and attention called to equivalents.
5. Words used in original sentences.
6. Words of similar meaning given.
7. Words of similar meaning used in sentences in place of original words.
8. Words of opposite meaning given.
9. Lesson written.
10. Words spelled orally.
11. Lesson written from dictation.

Teachers can use their own judgment as to the number of these steps a class is required to take.

Practice should be given under each rule until pupils can apply it.

It was not found convenient to arrange all the exercises in an order to be followed invariably. The Definitions, Sound Chart, and Exercises in the Use of the Diacritical Marks, are introduced before Part I., as the pupil will have frequent occasion to refer to them. The principal list of Abbreviations, Foreign Words and Phrases, and other exercises have been included in Part IV., but are to be taken up, in part or as a whole, at the discretion of the teacher.

72627

Definitions

The vowels are **a, e, i, o, u,** and **w** and **y** when equivalent to **u** and **i** respectively.

The consonants are **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z,** and **w** or **y** before a vowel sound in the same syllable.

A vowel is a letter which represents a full and uninterrupted sound of the human voice.

A consonant is a letter which represents a sound modified by some interruption during its passage through the organs of speech.

A diphthong is a union of two vowels in one syllable; as, vain, brow.

A triphthong is a union of three vowels in one syllable; as, adieu, eye.

Equivalents are letters having the same sound; as, **ea** and **ee** in **steal** and **steel.**

Accent is a greater force of voice upon some particular syllable of a word distinguishing it from the others.

Words are signs of ideas; as, oranges, grow, delicious.

A syllable is a letter or combination of letters sounded at a single effort of the voice; as, ve-lŏǫ'-i-pēde.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable; as, I, do, gun.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables; as, wag'on.

A trisyllable is a word of three syllables; as, el'e phant.

A polysyllable is a word of four or more syllables; as, rhi noc'e ros, hip po pot'a mus.

A primitive word is one not formed from any other word in the language; as, man, love.

A derivative word is one formed from some other word; as, **un man,' love'ly.**

A simple word is one not composed of other words; as, knife, pen, road, horse, rail.

A compound word is one composed of two or more words; as, pen'knife, horse'-rail'road.

Sound Chart

Vowels

ā as in āle	å as in fåre	ē as in ērr	ō as in ōdd
ă " ădd	å " fåst	ī " īce	ū " ūse
ä " ärm	ē " ēve	ĭ " ĭll	ŭ " ŭs
ą " ąll	ĕ " ĕbb	ō " ōde	û " ûrn

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū denote modified long sounds in unaccented syllables. ą, ę denote obscure sounds.

Diphthongs

o͞o as in mo͞on } { oi or oy (unmarked), as in oil, oyster
o͝o " lo͝ok } { ou " ow " " out, owl

Consonants

b as in rib	k as in kite	s as in yes	ng as in ring
d " hid	l " pale	t " tent	ch " rich
f " life	m " hum	v " live	sh " fish
ġ " ġet	n " fun	w " we	th " thin
h " hop	p " pipe	y " ye	ṯh " ṯhee
j " joy	r " run	z " froze	wh(hw) " white

Equivalents

ą = ŏ as in whąt	ų = o͞o as in rųle	ġ = j as in ġem
ê = å " thêre	ụ = o͝o " pụt	gh = f " laugh
ę = ā " thęy	ȳ = ī " stȳle	ph = f " phase
ĭ = ē " polĭce	y̆ = ĭ " mẙth	n̨ = ng " iṉk
ĭ = ĕ " gĭrl	ȳ = ĕ " mẙrrh	ș = z " has
ȯ = ŭ " sȯn	ç = s " çent	qu = kw " queen
o͝ = o͞o " mo͝ve	c = k " cat	qu = k " pique
o͝ = o͝o " wo͝lf	çh = sh " çhaise	x = ks " box
ô = ą " fôrm	ch = k " chorus	x̱ = gz " exist

Exercises in the Use of the Diacritical Marks

Copy the table below and learn the marks and their names.

—	The *macron*,	as in āle, ēve, īce, ōld, ūse, mȳ
◡	" *breve*,	" ăx, ĕnd, ĭnn, ŏdd, ŭp, mўth
..	" *two dots*,	" fäther, poliïce, a̤ll, do̤, rṳde
.	" *dot*,	" ȧsk, sȯn, whȧt, wo̤lf, bṳll, ġem
∧	" *circumflex*,	" shâre, whêre, ôrder, ûrn
~	" *tilde*,	" ẽrmine, vĩrgin, mỹrrh
—	" *bar*,	" ḡift, eake, ehord, thee, siṇk, preẏ
¸	" *cedilla*,	" ç̧ity, ç̧haise
⊥	" *suspended bar*,	" mu̱se, e̱xist, senâte
′	" *accent*,	" dis like′, sail′or, im′i tate, su per in tend′

(1) Write the word ; (2) pronounce it distinctly ; (3) name the silent letters and cancel them ; (4) name the vowels not silent ; (5) give their sounds ; (6) mark those requiring a mark to indicate their sounds.

fin̸e̸	i̸l̸l̸	fûrl	hä̸l̸f
lute	tub	sort	palm
note	odd	urge	pique
mete	add	share	laugh
glaze	met	where	po lice
fa̤l̸l̸	dȯn̸e̸	whȧt	fẽrn
talk	grass	wom an	thirst
haul	dance	wal low	verge
tomb	wor ry	wan der	her mit
brute	branch	full ness	myr tle

(1) Write the word ; (2) pronounce it distinctly ; (3) name the silent letters and cancel them ; (4) name the consonants not silent ; (5) give their sounds; (6) mark those requiring a mark to indicate their sounds.

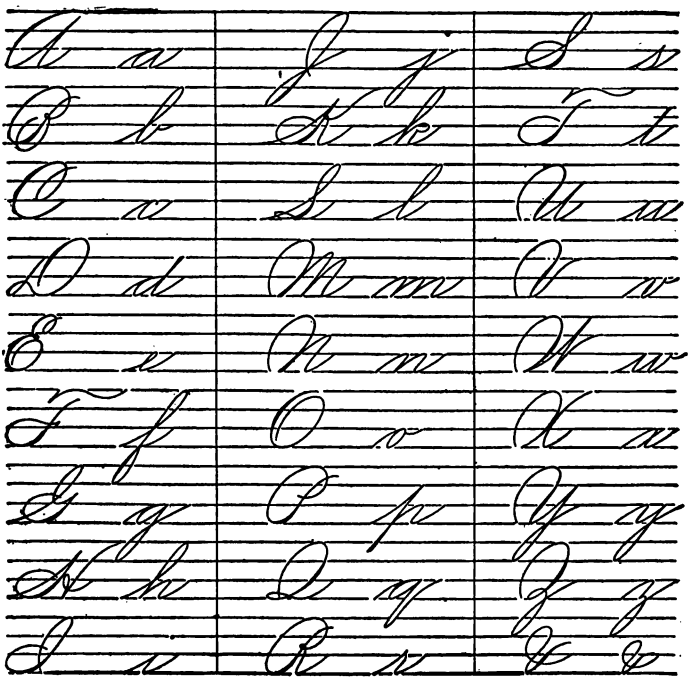
çedȩ	eall	ġet	ġem
ac id	zinc	gift	gi ant
ci der	ech o	ti ger	gen tle
mer cy	crown	be gin	en gine
ma chine	cuck oo	gim let	gen der
haş	that	iṇk	eẋ ist
was	thine	link	ex alt
prism	smooth	drink	ex ert
choose	with er	un cle	exhale
a muse	breathe	fin ger	ex am ple

Write the words, mark the accented syllables, silent letters, vowels, and consonants. Vowels having an obscure sound in unaccented syllables may be left unmarked.

wrĭst	Jŏḥn	ăl lȳ′	äṷnt
limbs	thigh	a re a	ex act
hymn	co coa	cy cle	re cess
school	gyp sy	ro bust	tongue
clos et	bo som	palm er	greas y
isl and	ex cept	rac coon	des sert
vict uals	dis ease	sep a rate	ca price
walk ing	cur tain	nom i nee	di vi sor
fore head	isth mus	beef steak	her o ine
fright ful	lic o rice	an tip o des	fem i nine
po ta toes	del i cate	knowl edge	vac ci nate

Similar exercises should be continued until the pupils become familiar with the use of the diacritical marks.

The Alphabet



Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

PART I

Copy: 1

"Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day,
Little boy and little girl,
That is the wisest way."

Copy: 2

Here are ten words to spell.
Is your pencil sharp? Write
the lesson on a clean slate.

your	your	here	here
sharp	sharp	words	words
write	write	spell	spell
clean	clean	les son	lesson
slate	slate	pen cil	pencil

3

The bell rings at 9 o'clock.
There is a rose for you.
My book is on the desk.
Now I must copy my lesson.

bell	bell	must	must
there	there	rings	rings
rose	rose	copy	copy
book	book	o'clock	o'clock
desk	desk	les son	lesson

4—ā, *long*, āle

Copy the sentences and words. Mark the long sound of *a*.

What is the baby's name? Mabel has a canary in a cage. Make hay while the sun shines.

chāse	chase	Grāce	Grace
skate	skate	a ble	able
blaze	blaze	a wake	awake

5—The Head

fŏre'head	*forehead*	tongue	*tongue*
eye	*eye*	teeth	*teeth*
nose	*nose*	cheek	*cheek*
mouth	*mouth*	ear	*ear*
chin	*chin*	hair	*hair*

Keep thy tongue from evil.
Health cannot buy health.

6—ē, *long*, ēve

scēne	*scēne*	Ēva	*Ēva*
ēven	*ēven*	these	*these*

Tea was once a green leaf.
The stream rises in a steep hill.
The field is full of weeds.

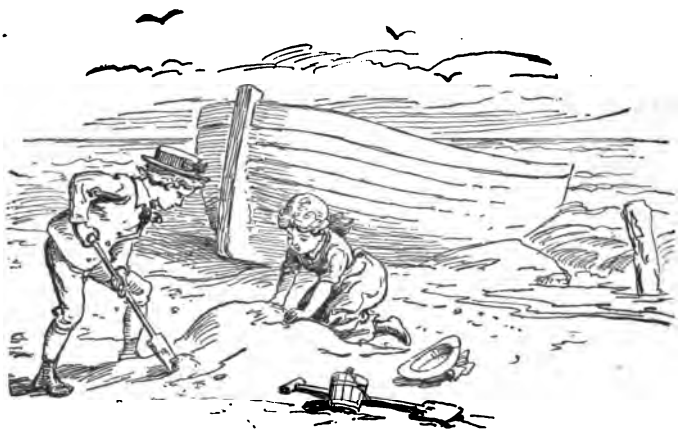
Copy the words and sentences. Mark the long sound of **e**.

7—The Buttercups

Copy, learn, and recite.

"Where do the buttercups get their gold?
Each cup is as full as it can hold.
Do the stars, I wonder, drop down in the night,
And come up in the morning as blossoms bright?"

8—The Sea-shore



beach	sea shore	tide	boat	sport
watch	sum mer	bathe	fort	wa ter
gulls	shov els	Frank	pail	hap py

Copy, putting the right word in each blank.

It is ——. Fanny and —— are at the ——. They take their —— and —— to the ——. Then they make a sand ——. The high —— will wash it away. It is great —— to climb on the old ——. They like to —— the big waves and see the —— dart down to the ——. They think it the best fun to —— in the surf. It is a —— time.

9—i, *long*, ice

knīfe *knife* shīne *shine*

quite *quite* slide *slide*

prize *prize* qui et *quiet*

twice *twice* fight *fight*

Copy the words. Mark the long sound of *i*. Write five words ending in *ine*, that sound like *shine*. Write five words ending in *ide*, that sound like *slide*.

10

clothes *clothes* jack et *jacket*

shoe *shoe* mit ten *mitten*

stock ing *stocking* a pron *apron*

coat *coat* col lar *collar*

cloak *cloak* rib bon *ribbon*

John's coat is made of wool.

Children, where are your shoes?

My hat has a dark blue bow.

11—ō, *long*, ōde

chōke		be lōw	
comb		cold	
ghost		wrote	
loan		stone	
folks		blow	

Twelve dozen make a gross. Who wrote this story? Plĕase post these notes.

Copy the words and sentences. Mark the long sound of *o*.

12—Capital Letters

***Rule.*—Every sentence begins with a capital.**

Dictation.—George, did you see the sun rise to-day? The sky had a rosy glow in the east. The sun came up like a ball of gold. The robins began to sing.

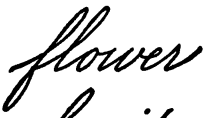
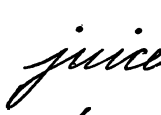
13

Copy:

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,
Flitting about in each leafy tree!
In the leafy trees so broad and tall,
Like a green and beautiful palace hall.—*Mary Howitt.*

bird	pal ace	leaf y	pleas ant
broad	flit ting	a bout	beau ti ful

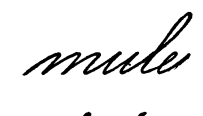
14—The Apple

peel		flow er	
core		fruit	
seeds		tree	
juice		pulp	
stem		rind	

Copy :

The apple-tree is covered with pink and white flowers in May. In October we gather the fruit. The stem and rind are outside. The core, seeds, juice, and pulp are within.

15—ū, *long*, use

glūe		pūre	
mute		cure	
cube		u nit	
plume		mule	
tube		du ty	

Write the words alphabetically, and mark the long sound of ū.

16

mane	cart	reins	sad dle
tail	wheels	An nie	po ny
whip	shaft	Ralph	Rob ert

How many children are in the cart?
Who rides on the pony?
Do they look happy?
Where are they going?

Copy the words. Copy the questions, and answer each with a sentence.

17—Review—Long Sounds

Mary's dog is named Rover. When she comes near he wags his tail, leaps up, and capers round her. He will eat cake and meat. He likes to play, and he will not bite. He is useful, and Mary drives him in a cart.

Copy, and mark the long sounds of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

18—Proverbs

A rolling stone *gathers* no *moss.*
A soft *answer* turneth away *wrath.*
Haste makes *waste.* Look *before* you *leap.*
A *stitch* in *time* saves nine. *Better* late than never.
A good name is *rather* to be chosen than great *riches.*

Copy. Make a list of words in italics. Learn and recite proverbs.

19

lunch	beef	pork	pies
bread	sug ar[1]	game	fruit
din ner	ba con	poul try	buns
sup per	but ter	sau sage	pud ding
break fast	oat meal	ven'i son	pre serves

Copy:

Bread is the staff of life.
The cow gives us butter and beef.
The flesh of the deer is called venison.
Each day we have breakfast, dinner, and supper.
Lunch, or luncheon, is taken between regular meals.
We have pudding, pies, preserves, and fruit for dessert.[2]

20

earn	knee	debt	ax
blue	piece	lose[4]	were
lamb	ov en	weak	worse
bus y[3]	guide	col or	man y
wrong	cough	read y	strong

Pronunciation.—[1] shŏg'ẽr; [2] dĕz zĕrt'; [3] bĭz'zȳ; [4] lo͞oz.

21—ă, *short*, ădd

săn̈d	săd dle	găs	răt tle
hash	glad ly	crab	trav el
back	stag ger	plank	wag on
latch	nar'rŏw	tramp	scant y
catch	ham mock	stamp	ram ble
drank	hand some	scratch	prac tice

I will thank you for a match.
The happy lass gathers flowers.
Crash went the arrow through the window!

Copy the words and sentences. Mark the short sound of *a*.

22—The Clock

face	key	case	fig ures
hour	glass	i ron	min ute
hands	brass	di al	ham mer
wheel	weights	wood	pen du lum

Dictation.—The case of the clock is made of wood. Its face is called the dial. There are two hands to show the time. The pendulum is made of brass. It swings back and forth. The weights make the wheels turn.

"See the neat little clock, on the mantel it stands,
And points out the time with its two slender hands;
The one shows the minute, the other the hour,
As often I've seen in the high church tower.
So must I like the clock; have my face clean and bright;
My hands, when they are moving, must always do right."

23—ĕ, *short*, ĕbb

ĕdge	smĕll	cĕnt	nĕxt
fence	shel ter	deaf	when
hedge	red dish	dense	necks
tempt	rem e dy	meant	sweat
wedge	wheth er	health	depth

Ben meant to write well.
The wedge has a sharp edge.
A dense hedge is around the garden.
Edward spent twelve cents for a red pencil.

Copy the words and sentences. Mark the short sound of e.

24—Capital Letters

Rule.—Names of the days of the week begin with capitals.

Dictation.—The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
The moon's day is Monday.
My sister and I play together on Saturday.
The first day of the week, Sunday, was named for the sun.

25

Copy :

Sixty seconds make a minute,
How much work can I do in it?
Sixty minutes make an hour,
All the work that's in my power.
Four and twenty hours a day,
Time for work and sleep and play.

To the Teacher.—Give an *oral* drill on the lessons given to vowel sounds.

26—ĭ, *short*, ĭll

cĭt y	skĭp	stĭll	stĭff
quit	milk	miss	knit
script	whist	prim	click
kissed	which	bring	wink
bridge	kit ten	width	cling
switch	glimpse	fringe	print

Write the words alphabetically. Mark the short sound of ĭ.

27—In the School-room

rul er	wall	satch el	pens
cray on	class	tran som	globe
pict ure	shelf	reg is ter	pa per
teach er	seats	pro gram	shut ters
schol ars	chart	pen wip er	neat ness
black board	chairs	waste bas ket	at ten tion

The —— writes on the —— with a ——.
The —— sit in their ——.
A pretty —— hangs on the ——.
The —— on the —— belongs to Henry.
I have in my desk ——, ——, ——, and ——.
The teacher praises us for —— and ——.
Throw scraps of —— in the ——, not on the floor.
A —— is made of cloth, and —— are made of steel.

Copy words. Copy sentences, putting the right word in each blank.

To the Teacher.—Explain each lesson when it is assigned. In Lesson 27 have the pupils pronounce the words correctly. Call attention to the difficulties in spelling—silent letters, equivalents, etc.—using the blackboard for this purpose. Let them read the sentences, filling the blanks with the proper words.

28—ŏ, *short*, ŏdd

cŏf fin	shŏp	mŏck	fŏnd
for est	knob	rock et	bod y
bot tle	notch	pop py	con vey
gloss y	lodge	trot ted	of fense
bon net	dodge	hol low	be yond
con cert	knock	pock et	con verse'

Knock, knock! Who's there?
Turn the knob and walk in.
Will you take off your bonnet?
Cotton grows in hot countries.

Copy the words and sentences. Mark the short sound of *o*.

29—Geography

Dictation.—We live on a big ball. It is called the earth. It moves through space. Part of the surface is land and part water. The sun gives us light by day. The moon and stars shine at night.

30

Copy:

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,—
World, you are beautifully dressed.—*Browne.*

live	earth	great	dressed
ball	night	round	sur face
light	world	called	beau ti ful
gives	moves	breast	won der ful
space	through	curled	beau ti ful ly

31—ŭ, *short*, ŭs

crŭst	jŭmp	jŭst	hŭt
ug ly	brush	dust	luck
drum	struck	buzz	mush
dumb	crutch	snug	shrub
bunch	rub ber	crumb	pump

Copy the words, and mark the short sound of *u*. Write the words of four letters in a column. Write the words of five letters in a column.

32

On your way to school you may see—

men	roads	gates	wom en
stores	streets	parks	av e nues
hous es	gar dens	hors es	lamp-posts
church es	chil dren	sta bles	car riag es

Write the words in a column, and by the side of each write the word for one object of the kind.

33—Review of Sounds

ale	tray	cuff	stop
stun	send	then	shed
stand	tank	sank	snow
re fuse	three	frost	string
Thom as	those	sheep	stump

Mark the long and the short sounds of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

To the Teacher.—Have the pupils state orally, in complete sentences, what they actually saw on their way to school. Drill the pupils on giving the long and the short sounds of the vowels.

34—Question-mark

***Rule.*—A question mark (?) follows a question.**

Ar thur, a pron, pock et, sleeves, barn yard, hay-stack, ham mer, driv er, cask, hoop, bar rel, emp ty.

Write five questions about the picture, using a word from the list in each.

35

Copy, learn, and recite :

"Among my tender vines I spy
A little fox, named *By-and-by.*
Then set upon him quick, I say,
The swift young hunter, *Right-away.*"

36—The Tree

Dictation.—In the *orchard* stands a tree. *Rain* and *sunshine* have made it grow tall and green. Its *roots* go deep down into the *ground* to find *food*. This food is called the *sap* of the tree. The sap flows through the *trunk*, the *branches*, and every *leaf*. Every spring *buds* appear. The buds open to *blossoms*. The blossoms fall to the ground and leave the *fruit* to grow and *ripen*.

Study the words in italics for an oral spelling lesson.

37—Trees

pine	ash	al der	birch
larch	elm	ma ple	lo cust
hol ly	oak	eb o ny	lin den
ce dar	beech	wil lō̄w	wal nut
spruce	ol ive	hick o ry	rose wood
cy press	pop lar	chest nut	pal met'to

Those in the first column are called evergreens. Why?

Which tree gives us sirup? oil? nuts? pitch? gum? black wood? red wood? tar? cones? acorns? pods? catkins? berries?

38

Copy:

What plant we in this apple-tree?
Buds which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs where the thrush, with crimson breast,
Shall haunt and sing and hide her nest;
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky.—*Bryant.*

ä, *Italian*, ärm—39—ą, *broad*, ąll

cälf	lärd	tąlk	bąld
scar	dart	stalk	claw
start	snarl	chalk	yawn
calm	large	waltz	drawl
smart	spark	dwarf	swarm

Well begun is half done.
A dwarf on a giant's shoulders sees further of the two.
Chalk is a soft kind of limestone.

Copy words and sentences. Mark Italian and broad sounds of *a*.

40—Capital Letters

Rule.—Names of months begin with a capital.

Jan u a ry	May	Sep tem ber
Feb rų a ry	June	Oc to ber
March	Ju ly	No vem ber
A pril	Au gust	De cem ber

Thanksgiving day comes in November.
Christmas is the twenty-fifth day of December.
George Washington was born in February, 1732.
Our longest day is in the month of June.

41

Copy and learn :

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February, twenty-eight alone ;
All the rest have thirty-one ;
Except in leap-year, then's the time
When February has twenty-nine.

42—Relatives

pa pä	son	äunt	wife
fä ther	sis ter	niece	kin dred
moth er	broth er	un cle	hus band
par ents	chil dren	cous in	grand fa ther
mam mä′	daugh ter	neph ew	grand daugh ter

43—Geography

Dictation.—There is three times as much water as land on the surface of the earth. The largest bodies of water are called oceans. There are five oceans. They are named Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic, and Indian. The water of the ocean is salt.

sea	pond	lake	pool
bay	riv er	creek	ca nal
gulf	brook	rap ids	glăc′i er
strait	sound	riv u let	cas cāde′
o cean	chan nel	cat a ract	fount ain

44

Copy:

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.

—*Dryden.*

po ny	par ing	hoe ing	din gy
med al	mor tar	peel ing	hat ter
cor ner	pea nuts	tor ment	stick y
med dle	char coal	scrib ble	crip ple
mus tard	floun der	pres ence	grate ful

To the Teacher.—See that the pupils pronounce *Arctic* correctly: ark′tic, *not* ar tic; ant ark′tic, *not* ant ar′tic.

45—Proverbs

Speech is silver, silence is gold.—*German Proverb.*

An unlucky word, once escaped from us, cannot be brought back with a coach and six.—*Chinese Proverb.*

When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

46

Write a story about the picture, using the words from the following lesson:

47

E dith	first	feed	shoo
lives	vis it	grain	a way
New York	coun try	they	hens
aunt	chick ens	eat	roost er

48—Birds

gull	ra ven	lark	owl
swan	par rot	her on	crow
wren	os trich	ō'ri ōle	dove
quail	pig eon	blue jay	crane
stork	pea cock	vult'ūre	ea gle
hawk	swal'lōw	bob o link	cụck'o͝o
grouse	par tridge	night in gale	spar'rōw

Which of these birds have you seen? Which are named from the sounds they make? Which are the best singers? Which can swim? Which can talk?

49—What Birds do and have

coo	hov'er	soar	beak
caw	war ble	whir	tal on
chirp	twit ter	poise	wings
cheep	whis tle	perch	feath ers
car ol	mi grate	pin ion	plū'mage

Make ten sentences, using in each the proper form of a word from Lesson 48 and one from Lesson 49. Ex.: The *crow caws.*

50

Copy, learn, and recite:

"Around each tender vine I plant
I find the little fox *I can't.*
Then fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave *I can.*"

51

lean	on ly	ripe	soul
lame	noise	or der	rust
lamp	of ten	Rov er	south
met al	my self	rum ple	sor ry
mer ry	mis take	quar rel	sev en
mid dle	naugh'ty	pres ent	shad'ŏw

Copy, learn, and recite:

"*No use in trying,* lags and whines
This fox among my tender vines;
Then drive him low and drive him high,
With this good hunter, named *I'll try.*"

52

taste	thief	wake	year
teach	thirst	un til	wool
stood	un less	waste	worth
sprang	try ing	whale	wreck
sto ries	tum ble	up set	whose
spo ken	thought	up per	young

Copy, learn, and recite:

"A little fox is hidden there,
Among my vines, named *I don't care.*
Then let *I'm sorry*—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines and you."

To the Teacher.—Explain the meaning of the *vines* and *foxes*, and let the pupils tell the story in their own language.

53—Capital Letters

***Rule.*—A proper name begins with a capital.**

Names of persons are called proper names.

A da	Paul	Lu cy	El la
John	Hen ry	Maud	El sie
Rog er	Is a bel	E dith	Phil ip
Thom as	Ar thur	Rob ert	Wal ter

Copy the names above. Find in your Reader five other names of girls and five of boys.

Copy:

From my study, I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra
And Edith with golden hair.—*Longfellow.*

54—The Sponge

Dictation.—Take your sponge in your hand. It was once a living animal. It was fastened to a rock at the bottom of the sea. Then it looked like a large piece of beef liver. You are holding the skeleton of the sponge.

hold	clam	fast en	bones
holds	cor al [1]	fast ens	fi bers
held	sponge	fast ened	an i mal
hold ing	oys ter	fast en ing	skel e ton

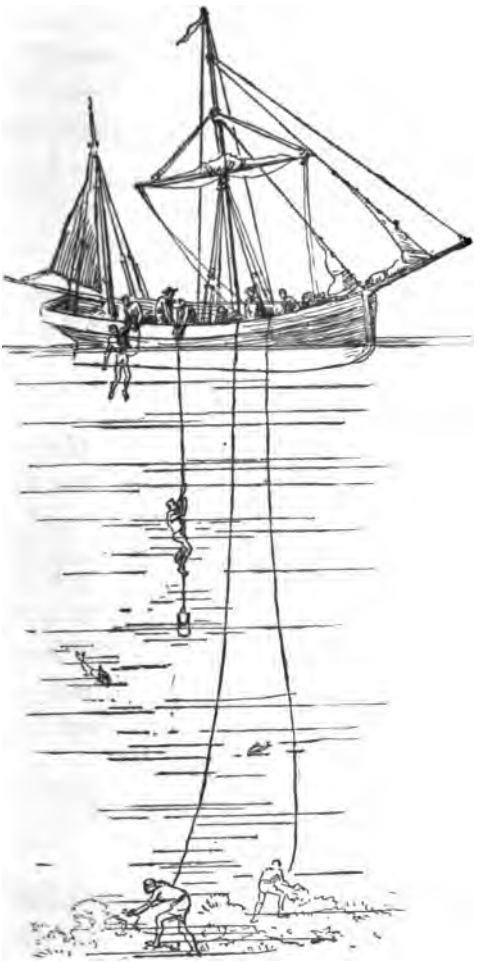
Copy:

Deep in the wave is a coral grove
Where the purple mullet and gold fish rove.—*Percival.*

[1] Coral is formed of skeletons of little animals, and often looks like a shrub or tree growing from the bottom of seas and oceans. It is of various colors, and is made into beads and other ornaments.

55—The Sponge

Dictation.—The sponge is first a small yellow egg. It moves about in the water. Soon it fastens itself to a hard surface. Its food is the minute animals found in the water. The small holes on the side of the sponge are mouths. Little tubes lead from the mouths through the sponge.



Name ten objects seen in the picture. Write a story about getting sponges.

56

Dictation.—Divers go to the bed of the sea to tear the sponge from the rocks. It is very difficult work. Before the sponge could be used by you, it had to lose the dark red jelly that covered it. Then it was washed and dried in the sun.

57—The House

floor	clos et	cĕl lar	at tic
porch	gar ret	heärth	en try
par lor	fire place	man tel	pan try
kitch en	chim ney	fur nace	li bra ry
nurs er y	cup board	door step	stair case

Copy the words. Write a list of the parts within the house. Write a list of the parts without the house.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
—*John Howard Payne.*

He is happiest who finds peace in his home.—*Goethe.*

58—Land

cape	isth mus	prăi'rie	plain
is land	head land	plâ teau'	ō'a sis
con ti nent	moun tain	vol ca no	val ley
pen in'su la	prom'on to ry	ta'ble-land	des ert

North America is a ——.
An —— is a small body of land surrounded by water.
A high cape is called a ——.
—— are higher than hills.
A high plain is called a ——.
A —— is almost surrounded by water.
Capes and promontories are sometimes called ——.
The interior of Mexico is a ——, or ——.
The Indian once roamed at will over our vast ——.
The —— of Panama is the link joining North and South America.

Fill in the sentences with words from the list. Use the form of a word meaning more than one where the sense requires it.

Kitchen—59—Dining-room

tongs	sïeve	urn	fork
ba sin	stove	chi na	spoon
pok er	broom	plates	ta ble
shov el	ket tle	sau cer	crụ et
dip per	scut tle	gob let	cast ers
buck et	dust pan	tea cup	nap kin
coal-hod	skim mer	tu reen′	tum bler
grid i ron	sauce pan	plat ter	side board

Tell the use of five objects in the first column. Tell of what material five objects in the fourth column are made.

Bed-room—60—Parlor

soap	sheet	vase	so fa
bowl	lounge	car pet	stool
tow el	pil′lō̇w	mir ror	scarf
bol ster	bu reau	cur tain	mu sic
pitch er	blaṇk′et	has sock	pi ä′no
scis sors	mat tress	book case	pōr′trait
nee dles	bed stead	arm chair	cab i net
thim ble	cov er let	ot′to man	cush ions

Select five words and put them into sentences ending with a period. Select five words and put them into sentences ending with a question mark.

Geography.—The area of the United States is 3,025,600 square miles. It would make 11 States as large as Texas, or 62 States as large as New York, or 2,420 States as large as Rhode Island.

61—Capital Letters

Names of places are called proper names.

Lon don	Rome	Eu rope
Chi ca go	Par is	Ger ma ny
Bal ti more	Eng land	A mer i ca
U nit ed States	Scot land	Wash ing ton

Copy, learn, and recite :

Suppose your task, my little man,
  Is very hard to get;
Will it make it any easier
  For you to sit and fret?
And wouldn't it be wiser,
  Than waiting like a dunce,
To go to work in earnest
  And learn the thing at once?—*Phœbe Cary.*

62—King Frederick and the Little Girl

King Frederick, of Prussia, once visited a country school to see how well the children knew their lessons. Taking up an orange, he said: "To what kingdom does this belong?" "To the vegetable kingdom, sire," said a little girl. "And to what kingdom does this belong?" said he, holding up a golden coin. "To the mineral kingdom," she replied. "And to what kingdom do I belong, my child?" asked the king. The little girl did not think it could be right to say the animal kingdom, so, looking up, she said, "To the kingdom of heaven."

To the Teacher.—Have the story read aloud. Write these topics on the board: The king; the school; the little girl; the first question; the answer; the second question; the answer; the third question; the answer. Let the pupils tell the story, orally, following the topics; and then write it.

63—Flowers

tu lips	lark spurs	pan sies	sun flow ers
as ters	lil ies	sweet-peas	hol ly hocks
li lacs	dai sies	hy a cinths	vi o lets
clo vers	măr'i golds	dan de li ons	ge ra ni ums

Write the word for one of each flower. Write the names of five to make a bouquet. Which have a sweet smell?

Copy, learn, and recite:

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower, that smiles to-day,
To-morrow may be dying.—*Herrick.*

64—Vegetables

kale	tur nĭp	car rot	cu cum ber
beet	rhu'barb	let tuce[1]	as par a gus
bean	pars nip	pump kin	cau li flow er
cress	cab bage	spin ach[2]	egg plant
gar lic	mush'rōom	to ma to	rad ish

Dictation.—The potato was found first in South America. We eat a stem that has grown under the ground. The potato used the stem as a storehouse for its food. Next to the grains, it is the most useful plant for the food of man.

65

sure	talk a tive	groan	shiv er
quite	re la tion	kite	whisk ers
reach	mil'i ta ry	strength	gal lon
speech	in ter rupt'	though	sal low

Pronunciation.—[1] Lĕt'tis; [2] spin'ĭj; also spelled spin age.

66—Fruits

fig	peach	cher ry	cran ber ry
prụne	grape	cit ron	blue ber ry
date	cur rant	dam'sọn	straw ber ry
plum	lem on	pine ap ple	raṣp'ber ry
quince	mel on	ā'pri cot	gooṣe'ber ry
pear	rai sin	ba nä'na	huck le ber ry

Write the form for more than one of each. Which have you seen growing? Which have you seen in a store? Which have you eaten? Which contain a stone? Which grow in warm countries?

67—In the Country

farm house	ditch	sheep	swing
vines	knŏll	lambs	in sects
gar den	ar bor	cat tle	or chard
flow ers	hay loft	fields	ber ries
barn	mead'ŏw	wheat	but ter flies

Write a story of a day spent in the country, using these words.

Dictation:

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with the lowing herds,
The woodbine on the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers with them all.

—*T. B. Read.*

cried	ei ther	group	l da
curb	flour	harm	i dle
dear	for gŏt'	hatch	joint
does	for ty	in to	la dy
dwell	go ing	him self	in deed

68—Proverbs

Copy :

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

He that is good at making excuses is seldom good for anything else.

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes men healthy, wealthy, and wise.
—*Benjamin Franklin.*

69—Review

beech	squash	sen tence	E dith
sleeve	fields	car riage	lil y
those	knife	pic ture	dai sy
wren	through	ea gle	bu reau
strait	tongs	Ar thur	tu reen
pear	peach	on ion	Eu rope
sleeve	pen cil	ba sin	po ny
fruit	tongue	re fuse'	os trich
birch	Wednes day	mi grate	mo ment

70—Review

rob in	let tuce	meant	scis sors
pig eon	rai sin	wrote	pump kin
wal nut	cur rant	please	thim ble
pop lar	for ward	ev er y	pitch er
for est	ber ries	qui et	ba na na
gob let	rhu barb	ache	a pri cot
mat tress	spin ach	Christ mas	beau ti ful
cru et	Eng land	pil low	Feb ru a ry
Hen ry	chis el	mead ow	po ta toes

71—Geography

Dictation.—Torrid means hot. The Torrid Zone is the hottest part of the earth. It is always summer there. The rain falls almost every day for six months. The rest of the year the ground is parched.

palms	ca cā'o	li on	ĕl'e phănt
cof fee	cam phor	jăg ū ar'	ser pent
cot ton	in di go	gĭ răffe'	go ril la
sā'go	In di a-rub ber [1]	cam el	croc o dile
spi ces	sug ar-cane	mŏn'key	leop ard

72—Tools

file	gouge	le ver	chis el
adz	square	au ger	lev el
rake	lathe	gim let	trow el
spade	wrench	mal let	hatch et
plane	shears	pinch ers	cork screw

Write the words meaning more than one of each. Which tools are used by the carpenter? the mason? the blacksmith? the gardener?

Copy:

Pins are made of brass wire and coated with tin. Ten persons are employed in the manufacture of a single pin.

A man is a great bundle of tools. He is born into this life without the knowledge of how to use them. Education is the process of learning their use, and dangers and troubles are the whetstones with which to keep them sharp.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Pronunciation.—[1] In'dĭ ā-rŭb'bĕr.

73—Opposites

right	wrong	dry	moist
find	lose	near	dis tant
strong	weak	sweet	sour
gay	sad	quick ly	slow ly
rare	com mon	a like	un like
ac cept	de cline	a'ged	youth ful
in door	out door	a part	to geth er
cease	con tin ue	prop er	im prop er
o bey	dis o bey	some where	no where

74—Sugar-cane

Dictation.—Sugar-cane is a kind of grass. It grows twice as high as a tall man. The stem is jointed. The leaves are long and look like ribbons. It grows in warm countries. When the canes are ripe, they are cut and taken to the mill to be pressed. The juice is boiled and then slowly cooled. The sugar is a soft mass in the middle, with molasses all around it. It has to be made white for our use. This is called refining it.

juice	loaf	liq uid	sev er al
cane	re fine	hogs head	plan ta tion
mill	joints	mo lăs'ses	Lou i si ă'na
scum	leaves	boiled	West In'dies [1]

Copy:

All the year round the orange-groves are in blossom; and grass grows
More in a single night than a whole Canadian summer.
—*Longfellow.*

Pronunciation.—[1] wĕst in'dĭz.

75—Food

toast	gru el	broth	dump ling
tarts	crack er	sir loin	sand wich
veal	cook y	ŏm'e let	dough nut
bis cuit [1]	waf fle [2]	muf fin	sauer' kraut [3]
sal ad	hon ey	por ridge	cus tard
mut ton	cătch'up	chow der	suc'co tash

76

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true,
Moment by moment, the long day through.—*Allen.*

Learn, and write from memory.

77

know	va por	er rand	ques tion
bruise	bal loon	nei ther	scare crow
sneeze	no tice	thir'teen	of fi cer
rinse	e lev en	be cause	an oth er
can dy	e nough	fâir'y	nec es sa ry

Write in columns words of one syllable, two syllables, three syllables, and four syllables.

Dictation.—The sum of eight and five is thirteen. Did you place a question-mark after the question? Cinderella is a fairy story.

Pronunciation.—[1] bis'kĭt; [2] wŏf'f'l; [3] sour'krout.

78—Used in Cooking

rice	so da	all spice	va nil la
sage	gin ger	ġĕl'a tĭne	vin e gar
mace	pars ley	choc o late	hom i ny
yeast	pep per	sal e rā'tus	tap i ō'ca
cloves	nut meg	buck'wheat	cin na mon

79

Dictation:

Mace is a covering of the nutmeg.

Pepper and allspice are berries.

The inner bark of a laurel tree furnishes cinnamon.

Ginger is the root of a plant found on the island of Jamaica.

Cloves are the dried flower-buds of a tree that grows in the East Indies.

80—Abbreviations

Sun day	Sun.	Wednes day	Wed.
Mon day	Mon.	Thurs day	Thurs.
Tues day	Tues.	Fri day	Fri.
		Sat ur day	Sat.

Copy the lesson. Write the abbreviation for the first day of the week; the last; second; fifth; third; sixth; fourth.

HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day	Washington's Birthday
Good Friday	Easter
Memorial Day	Fourth of July
Thanksgiving Day	Christmas

Write why each of these days is celebrated.

81—Letter

Copy:

Nantucket, Aug. 1, 1891.

Dear Ruth,

I will tell you what I am doing on this dear old island.

Every morning I study one hour with my father. Then comes the bathing. What fun we have! I am learning to swim and can take ten strokes alone. In the afternoon, Julia and I play store on the beach with sand, pebbles, sea-weed, and shells. We can sell you anything, from brown-bread to gay ribbons and bright gems. Sometimes we walk on the moors to find wild-flowers. I wish you were here too.

Your friend,

Elinor.

82—Parts of the Body

fist, el bow, heel, skin, nerves, thumb, ar ter y, sole, pore, lungs, wrist, limbs, brain, knuck le, chest, heart, thigh, throat, stom ach, nos trils.

83—Occupations

tai lor	flo rist	farm er	mil li ner
bak er	join er	weav er	min is ter
doc tor	gro cer	build er	gar den er
law yer	bank er	butch er	car pen ter
cob bler	mer chant	drug gist	black smith

Select and write ten words and what each person does.

84—Temperate Zone

three	each	mod er ate	win ter
world	Zone	im por tant	sea sons
spring	sum mer	Tem per ate	au tumn

Temperate means ——. There are two —— Zones. The North Temperate Zone is the most —— part of the ——. There are four —— in the Temperate ——. They are ——, ——, ——, and ——. There are —— months in each season.

Copy, and fill in the blanks with words from the list.

85

goat	ot ter	oats	flax
deer	pan ther	corn	hemp
wolf	squir rel	maize	to bac co
moose	buf fa lo	bar ley	tim o thy
rab bit	an te lope	çē're al	mul ber ry

The silk worm feeds upon the leaves of the mulberry.
Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley are called cereals.

86—Outdoor Sports

fish ing	rid ing	driv ing	skat ing
sail ing	ten nis	play ing	mar bles
row ing	leap ing	bowl ing	coast ing
boat ing	cro quet [1]	jump ing	base ball
bath ing	nut ting	swing ing	sleigh ing [2]

Write answers: Which sports do we have in summer? In winter? In spring? In autumn?

87—Words of Similar Meaning

arch	curve	hank	skein [4]
bluff	cliff	neat	ti dy
bench	set tee′	quaint	strange
blithe	joy ous	queer	droll
fleet	nim ble	twain	coup le
gruff	glum	tenth	tithe
gang	crew	van	front
giv er	do nor	wont	hab it
pris on	dun geon [3]	peo ple	per sons

88—Proverbs

Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.—*Chesterfield.*

If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done.

We can do more good by *being* good than in any other way.

Pronunciation.—[1] Krō kē′; [2] slā′ing; [3] dŭn′jŭn; [4] skān.

89—Geography

source
ax is
or bit
cir cle
mo tion
dai ly
year ly
trop ic
pole

po lar
cli mate
sav age
e qua tor
ho rī'zon
ze nith
par al lel
hem i sphere
ge og ra phy

90—Arithmetic

add
plus
sum
sub tract
min u end
sub tra hend
re main der
mul ti ply
mul ti pli cand

mul ti pli er
prŏd'uct
di vide
div i dend
di vi sor
quo tient
proof
a rith me tic
prob lem

91—Abbreviations

Rule.—A period follows an abbreviation.

Mis ter	Mr.	bar rel	bbl.
Mis tress [1]	Mrs.	quart [2]	qt.
Doc tor	Dr.	yard [2]	yd.
Charles	Chas.	pound	lb.
George	Geo.	bush el	bu.

Mister and Mistress George Brown bought ten yards of carpet.

Doctor Charles Smith has one barrel of flour.

I picked three bushels of cranberries in September.

The boy bought one quart of milk and one pound of beefsteak at the store.

Copy the lesson, using abbreviations and figures in place of words.

[1] Mistress was a title formerly given to a woman having power, authority, or superior position; it is now usually shortened to *Missis* in spoken language and given to all married women. In writing and printing the abbreviation is commonly used.

[2] The abbreviation of *quarts* is *qts.*; of *yards*, *yds.*

92

toil	heap	quoth	sell
moat	jest	ruse	seize
dirt	joke	scheme	scowl
frown	stray	la bor	trick
filth	pile	scrub	trench
gäpe	pawn	scour	yawn
gov ern	pledge	di rect	wan der

Write in parallel columns words of similar meaning.

93—Christmas Dinner

soup	tur key	on ions	ice-cream
rolls	squash	sauce	cake
pick les	po ta toes	mince-pie	fruit
cel er y	gra vy	plum-pud ding	con'serve

Copy:

At Christmas play, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.—*Tusser.*

94—Mabel Knight's Party

Dictation.—How many do you think were invited? Eight girls and seven boys. There were only two whose names I knew. Mrs. Knight thought the boys made too much noise sometimes. She liked to have them merry. Laura Fay sang some pretty songs. Ralph Howard made every one laugh by trying to whistle a tune. It snowed when we went home. No one had an umbrella, but all had warm coats and thick shoes.

To the Teacher.—After dictating a lesson, have the pupils open their books and correct their own work, or exchange slates and correct one another's work.

95—Letter

Read over Lesson 81.

BETHLEHEM, N. H.,
August 10, 1891.

MY DEAR ELINOR:

I was very —— to —— your letter. Mamma and I are in the ——. They are on —— side. In the morning, I play —— or —— with three friends.

There are —— things I can do in the afternoon. I can drive with mamma on a road that leads through the ——. It is —— and the —— are singing in the branches over our heads. We can climb the mountain and pick ——. We can go to the —— and —— for trout; but we never catch any.

I have —— five pounds. I would —— to make some purchases of you and Julia.

Your ——,
RUTH.

friend	like	sha dy	sev er al
glad	brook	cro quet	ber ries
birds	woods	ten nis	ev ery
fish	re ceive	gained	mount ains

Write the letter, putting the right word from the list in each blank.

Copy:

Here's daisies for the morn, primroses for gloom,
Pansies and roses for the noontide hours;
A wight once made a dial of their bloom,—
So may thy life be measured out by flowers.
—*Hood.*

Definitions.—*Gloom*, twilight; *wight*, a person; *dial*, an instrument for showing the time of day.

NOTE.—Certain flowers bloom at fixed and regular hours, and ingenious botanists have arranged them in a bed in the order of their hours for blooming, so that they would thus tell the time of day and become a floral clock.

96—Silent l

bạlk	ăl mond [1]
cạlk	sălm on [2]
bälm	be cälm
älms	em bälm
sälve	bälm y
hälves	psälm

97—Silent b

tomb	dumb ly
jamb	plumb er
plumb	numb ness
doubt	climb er
debt or	comb ing
crumbed	doubt ful

Copy, and draw a line through each silent *l* and silent *b*.

98—Frigid Zone

Dictation.—Frigid means frozen. The Frigid Zones are the coldest parts of the earth. The sun shines there a part of the year. Winter is the only season. They are the smallest and least known of the zones. It is thought that not a single human being lives in the South Frigid Zone.

99

seal	ēr'mĭne	floe	moss es
whale	rẹin'deer	Lapp	li'chens [3]
sa ble	po lar bear	au rō'ra	red snow
wạl'rus	eī'der-duck	snow-hut	ice bergs

Dictation.—The chief wealth of the Laplander is his reindeer. A rich man has more than a thousand. The reindeer, when alive, takes the place of the cow and the horse. When dead, its fur is used for clothing, its horns for spoons and cups, its sinews for bow strings and thread, while its flesh and tongue serve for food.

To the Teacher.—A dictation lesson may be given in several ways: without previous study by the pupil; after the pupil has looked at the lesson a short time; or after the lesson has been written. Variety is the spice of school life.

Pronunciation.—[1] ă'mŭnd; [2] sălm'ŭn; [3] lī'kĕns or lĭch'ĕns.

100—Song of the Grass Blades

"Peeping, peeping, here and there,
In lawn and meadows everywhere
Coming up to find the spring,
And hear the robin redbreast sing;
Creeping under children's feet,
Glancing at the violets sweet,
Growing into tiny bowers,
For the dainty meadow flowers;—
We are small, but think a minute
Of a world with no grass in it!"

Copy, learn, and recite.

101

We should be—

good	cor dial	help ful	civ il
frank	sin cere	thought ful	o bli'ging
prompt	lov ing	ge ni al	gen er ous
hon est	truth ful	stu di ous	o be di ent
no ble	care ful	pa tient	tem per ate
po lite	hope ful	coûrt e oŭs	in dus tri ous

102

We should not be—

mean	stin gy	rude	im po lite
curt	cru el	sur ly	dis hon est
proud	self ish	care less	cow ard ly
la zy	un kind	haugh ty	quar rel some
sulk y	fret ful	de ceit ful	dis hon'or a ble
sau cy	sul len	tat tling	dis o be di ent

To the Teacher.—Aid the pupils in giving orally the meaning of the words in Lessons 101 and 102; also let them make complete, short sentences, using the words both orally and in writing.

103—Abbreviations

Jan u a ry	Jan.	Ju ly	July
Feb ru a ry	Feb.	Au gust	Aug.
March	Mar.	Sep tem ber	Sept.
A pril	Apr.	Oc to ber	Oct.
May	May	No vem ber	Nov.
June	June	De cem ber	Dec.

The spring months are Mar., Apr., and May.
The summer months are June, July, and Aug.
Sept., Oct., and Nov. are autumn months.
Dec., Jan., and Feb. are winter months.
Chill Dec. brings the sleet, blazing fire, and Xmas treat.

Copy the sentences, writing full words for the abbreviations.

104—Winds

gale	cy͡clōne
gust	sī mo͞om′
breeze	ty͡ pho͞on′
squall	tor nā′do
zeph yr	whirl wind
tem pest	hur ri cane

105—Boats

barge	ca nǫe′
yą̄wl	cut ter
sloop	schoon er
yą̄cht	ves sel
dō′ry	frig ate
gŏn′do la	steam er

Copy:

A zephyr is a gentle breeze.
Indians make canoes from birch-bark.
By an old law, gondolas in Venice are painted black.
The hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia is called a simoom.

To the Teacher.—Interest the pupils in Lessons 104 and 105 by a conversation about the different winds and boats. Talk *with* pupils rather than *to* them.

106—Letter

_____ _____

_____ _____, 189–

_____ _____ _____

Saturday — holiday — mother — spend — picnic — pond — lunch — basket — swing — grove — berries — fish — please — disappoint —.

_____ _____

_____ _____

Write the letter as if it had been written to you by a friend. Use the words in the order given, and begin the first word of every sentence with a capital.

107—Vehicles

gig
chaise
sled
sleigh
sledge
hack
bug gy

cou pę'
se dăn'
car'ry all
om ni bus
char i ot
phā'e ton
am bu lance

108—Silent t

bus tle
bris tle
chris ten
gris tle
glis ten
jos tle
hus tle

nes tle
soft en
has ten
rus tle
this tle
wres tle
lis ten

Copy the words. Mark out the silent letters in Lesson 108.

109—Proverbs—The Bible

A wise son maketh a glad father.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.

To the Teacher.—Proverbs and maxims should be committed to memory. Explain the meaning as far as you can; time will do it more fully.

110—Animal Sounds

purr	yelp	bleat	snort	squeak
hum	howl	cluck	cack le	roar
low	quack	neigh [1]	whin ny	scream
grunt	growl	croak	bel low	buzz
squeal	mew	gob ble	chĭr'rup	screech

Write the name of an animal, and the sound it makes, using the proper form of every word in the list. Ex.: Cats purr. Bees hum.

111—Insects

bee	gnat	ant	drag on-fly
wasp	moth	wee vil [2]	bum ble-bee
flea	roach	mos qui'to [3]	but ter fly
lo cust	bee tle	glow worm	kā'ty did
hor net	crick et	silk worm	grass hop per

Copy:

'Tis the middle watch of a summer's night,—
The earth is dark, but the heavens are bright;
The winds are whist, and the owl is still;
The bat in the shelvy rock is hid;
And naught is heard on the lonely hill
But the cricket's chirp, and the answer shrill
Of the gauze-winged katydid,
And the plaint of the wailing whip-poor-will.

—*Drake.*

112—The Ant

Dictation.—The fighting ants would starve to death if they did not have slaves. They attack a colony of working ants and capture the eggs. When the captive ant grows large enough, it has to do all the work. It brushes its master, feeds him, and carries him around on its back.

Pronunciation.—[1] nā; [2] wē'vl; [3] mŏs kē'tō.

113—Clothing

hose	mack in tosh	veil	muff
gloves	gai ters	scarf	boots
cra vat	col lar	hood	tip pet
skirt	trou sers	ruf fle	par a sol
shawl	hand ker chief [1]	neck-tie	o'ver alls

114—Words of Similar Meanings

late	tar dy	soul	spir it
snug	co zy	rob	plun der
rash	has ty	rich	fer tile
grim	sur ly	e rect	up right
hurt	in jure	loose [2]	un bound
sole	sin gle	com fort	con sole

115—Choice of Words

Read and write the following sentences, first with one set of words and then with the other.

[Much / A great deal] of our tea [comes / is brought] from [China / Japan]. It is [brought / fetched] to us in [ships / steamers] by [sailors / mariners] from far [away / distant] [lands / countries] over the [oceans / seas]. Take the [little / tiny] olive [scraps / pieces] and [open / unfold] them [gently / with care]. The [first / earliest] [picked / gathered] leaves [produce / make] the [very choic- / best est] tea. The boxes are [carried / borne] [away / off] in [swift / fast-sailing] [steamers / vessels] to [all / every] [lands / country] of the [world / globe].

Pronunciation.—[1] han kĕr chif. [2] Notice difference in sound of *s* in lo͞ose and lo͝ose.

116—Review

ache	bruise	bu'reau	could
ac cept'	are'tic	care'ful	dai'sy
a frāid'	bis'cuit [2]	car'riage	cur'tain
a gain' [1]	au'tumn	cel'er y	col'ored
al'mond	ba nā'na	chim'ney	con'ti nent
an'i măl	break'fast	Christ'mas	cran'ber ry

117

dif'fer ent	friend	health'y	juice
dough'nut	gi raffe'	help'ful	knife
ear'nest	grų'el	hom'i ny	knuck'le [3]
ei'ther	e qua'tor	ho rī'zon	lăugh
el'e phănt	er'rand	hy'a cinth	lĕarn
e nough'	Feb'ru a ry	ĭn'ter ĕst ing	isth'mus

118

maize	mo las'ses	ŏ'a sis	rai'sin
lī'chen	mos quī'to	o blīge'	pict'ure
liq'uid	moun'tain	ŏm'e let	pitch'er
mat'tress	nei'ther	os'trich	pleas'ant
mi'grate	neph'ew [4]	oys'ter	prāi'rie
min'u end	niece	par'al lel	pump'kin

119

rhų'barb	skein	tongue	zone
rough	sleigh	tor'rid	whose
săl'mon	sev'er al	un til'	would
schol'ar	skel'e ton	tem'per ate	wrong
scis'sors	spin'ach	thous'and	ze'nith
sen'tence	squir'rel	vol cā'no	writ'ten

Pronunciation.—[1] ą gĕn', *not* ą gān' ; [2] bĭs'kĭt ; [3] nŭk'k'l ; [4] nū'ĕ.

PART II

120

"If fortune, with a smiling face,
Strews roses on our way,
When should we stop to pick them up?
To-day, my friend, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow."

Copy, learn, and write from memory.

121—On the Writing-desk

ream	rul er	let ter	pa per-weight
quill	tab let	e ras er	port fol io
quire	blot ter	ink stand	mu ci lage
stamps	wa fer	fools cap	en'vel ope
pen knife	post al-card	dic tion a ry	seal ing-wax

Write the words alphabetically.

To the Teacher.—Give the pupils frequent practice in letter-writing. The parts of a letter to be taught are:

1. *The Heading:* place and date.
2. *The Salutation*, or Greeting.
3. *The Body* of the Letter.
4. *The Conclusion:* closing words and signature.
5. *The Address:* name and residence of the person addressed, written on the left; in business letters, just above the Salutation; in familiar letters, just below the Conclusion; or sometimes omitted.
6. *Superscription:* address on the envelop.

Put models on the blackboard. Drill on each part—its proper place, capital letters, and marks of punctuation. See pp. 42, 47, 51, 92, 94, 95, etc.

122—Geography

Dictation.—The United States extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The five Great Lakes are on the north. The Gulf of Mexico is on the south.

Starting at the west, let us journey across our country. Near the Pacific Ocean is a great highland. The Rocky Mountains are a part of this highland. Gold, silver, and many other valuable minerals are mined here.

123—Mining

zinc	mi ca	gran ite	lode
lead	sul phur	gўp'sum	shaft
quartz	car bon	plăt'i num	min er
cop per	salt pē'ter	min er al	tun nel
ni ter	mer cu ry	me tăl'lic	der rick

124—Geography

Dictation.—The Great Plains lie east of the Rocky Mountains. This is a grazing region. Thousands of buffaloes used to feed here. Next come the fertile prairies along the Mississippi River. Lumber, grain, cotton, and sugar-cane grow in this valley.

The Alleghany Mountains, where coal and iron are found, and a fertile slope to the Atlantic Ocean, finish our journey across the United States.

125—Farming

plow ·	har'rōw	stĕr'ile	fer tile
reap er	thresh er	clay ey	bog gy
mow er	fal'lōw	bar ren	ar'a ble
scythe	swamp y	lōam'y	al lū'vi al
sick le	fruit ful	marsh y	guă'no

He that by the plow would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive.—*Franklin.*

126—Marks of Punctuation

,	Comma	[ ]	Brackets	* * * or ——	Ellipsis
;	Semi-colon	'	Apostrophe	. . .	Ellipsis or Leaders
:	Colon	-	Hyphen	*	Star
.	Period	··	Diæresis	†	Dagger
—	Dash	∧	Caret	‡	Double Dagger
?	Interrogation	" "	Quotation	‖	Parallels
!	Exclamation	}	Brace	¶	Paragraph
( )	Parentheses	§	Section	☞	Index

Copy the marks and their names.

127

Dictation.—A *little neglect* may *breed* great *mischief:* For *want* of a nail the shoe was *lost;* for *want* of a shoe the *horse was lost;* and for *want* of a *horse* the *rider was lost,* being *overtaken* and *slain* by the *enemy*—all for want of *care about* a horseshoe nail.—*Franklin.*

Re-write, using words from the following list in place of the words in italics.

fell	cause	stum bled	trou ble
lack	killed	horse man	neg li gence
steed	caught	in ju ry	un fas tened
foe	slight	loos ened	at ten tion to

128—Music

so prä'no	so lo	clef	trump et
äl'to	du ĕt'	staff	spin et
con träl'to	trī'o	harp	or gan
ten or	quar tĕt'	lūte	trom'bōne
bar'y tone	cho rus	lyre	mu si cian
bäss	har mo ny	cor'net	or'ches tra

Write the words, and mark every long sound of a vowel.

To the Teacher.—Teach the pupils the use of the Marks of Punctuation, one by one, as they come up in other lessons.

129—Capital Letters

Rule.—**Titles, when applied to persons, begin with capitals.**

Dictation.—The famous Duke of Wellington won the battle of Waterloo. I met Sir Walter Scott at his home, Abbotsford. Among the guests were Senator Benton and Judge Story. We called on President Lincoln at the White House.

130—Titles

king	vīs'count [1]	māy'or	count
prince	bar on	sen a tor	judge
duke	bar'on et	em per or	queen
mar quis	pres'i dĕnt	czar [2]	ad mi ral
earl	gov ern or	sŭl'tan	com'mo dōre

131

Copy:

The house which the President of the United States occupies in Washington is officially named the "Executive Mansion." It was built of a soft sandstone and painted white. Hence it is familiarly called the "White House." It is both the residence and the office of the President.

132—Synonyms

se rēne'	rus tic	waste ful	si lent
com ic	taç'it	fear ful	gloom y
pū'trid	tur bid	ru ral	mud dy
ea ger	stur dy	plaç'id	flŏr'id
rud dy	sŏm'ber	ar dent	rot ten
lav ish	tim id	hard y	mĭrth ful

Write the words in the first two columns, and opposite each write a word of like meaning from the last two columns.

Pronunciation.—[1] vĭ'kount; [2] zär.

133—ġ *soft*, ġem

gym'nast	gib lets	hom age	gen'ū ine
gyp sy	gēn'ius [1]	gib bet	mag'is trate
en'gine	gen teel'	gen e sis	gym nas'tics
mar gin	herb'age [2]	gest'ūre	gym nā'şi um

Write sentences using the words *engine, engineer, gesture, genuine,* and *gymnastics.*

134—Compound Words

A word formed of two simple words is called a compound word. If it has been in general use a long time, its parts are joined like the syllables of a simple word; if not, a hyphen is placed between them.

Make as many compound words as you can of the following simple words; find out from the dictionary which should have a hyphen. Ex.: Rainbow, snow-bound.

hand	saw	made	cart	maid
foot	ball	step	stool	race
school	mate	book	house	girl
pen	knife	man	hold er	box
work	shop	ta ble	bag	folks
shoe	string	black	mak er	nail

135

How many compound words can you form, using as the first word head? play? home?

Copy:

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crowned him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.—*Byron.*

What and where is Mont Blanc? What is meant by "monarch of mountains"? "throne of rocks"? "robe of clouds"? and "diadem of snow"?

Pronunciation.—[1] jēn'yŭs or jē'nĭ ŭs; [2] ĕrb'ĭj or hĕrb'ĭj.

136—Homonyms

1 { cent, a coin
scent, an odor
sent, did send

2 { plum, a fruit
plumb, perpendicular

3 { stare, to look earnestly
stair, a step

4 { fore, in front
four, a number

5 { to, as in "Give it to me"
too, as in "too cold"
two, a number

6 { threw, did throw
through, as in "through the air"

7 { fir, a tree
fur, fine, soft hair

8 { earn, to get or merit by labor
urn, a vase

Write the sentences, putting the right word in the right place.

It is not what we (8), but what we save that makes us rich.—*Prov.* A bird in the hand is worth (5) in the bush. —*Prov.* We (1) the silver (8) (5) them. I remember the (7)-trees, dark and high.—*Hood.* A (1) is one-hundredth part of a dollar. Prunes are dried (2)s. A dog has (4) feet, but the (4) feet are the two front feet. And all the world would (3).—*Cowper.* The (1) of the roses will hang round it still.—*Moore.* Who (6) the stone (6) the window? Russian sable is a costly (7). (5) many cooks spoil the broth. Masons test a wall with a (2)-line. White marble (3)s lead to the Capitol.

137—The Date Palm

Dictation.—The date palm is the most useful tree to the Arab. The wood is used for fuel and building. The leaves are made into baskets, brushes, ropes, and mats. The fruit is his food. Wine and vinegar are made from the juice. The young shoots are cooked and eaten. Oil is made from the seeds.

138—*Silent* g

gnū	gnärled	ar raign'[3]	ma lign'
gnaw	phlegm	con dign	poig'nant
gneīss[1]	gnash	im pugn	sȯv'er eign
sign	re sign'	for'eign	di'a phragm
feign[2]	as sign	cam paign'	çham pāgne'[4]
deign	be nign	de sign	as sign'ment

Copy the words. Draw a line through silent *g*.

139—Geography

Alaska was —— from —— in 1867. Its shores are washed by the —— Current, a stream of warm water that flows from the Japan Islands —— the Pacific Ocean. The winds blow over this —— and make the —— mild and moist. There are large forests of ——, fir, ——, and pine. The —— is magnificent. High ——, deep ——, and immense —— are numerous. The —— are chiefly Indians and ——. They fish and hunt. The seal fishery is the most —— in the world. Sitka is the ——.

Copy, and fill the blanks from the first list of words below.

val leys	pur'chased	Rus'sia[5]	ce dar
cur rent	a cross	spruce	scēn'er y
cap i tal	glăc'i ers	in hab'it ants	val'ū a ble
cli mate	Es'ki mos	Ja pan'	mount ains

stealth	vague	whiff	ooze	wrought
trough	voice	trait	cruise	squeeze
thrift	vogue	spä	browse	grudge
twilled	vault	fierce	shrimp	sword[6]

Pronunciation.—[1] nīs; [2] fān; [3] ār rān'; [4] shām pān'; [5] rūsh'ą; [6] sōrd.

140—Fish

eel	trout	dŏl'phin	her ring
cod	pike	săr'dĭne	mack'er el
carp	shark	had dock	pick er el
perch	shad	suck er	stur geon
bȧss	smelt	min'nōw	ha̤l'i but

Which fish are used for food? Which are caught in fresh water? Which are caught in salt water? Which one takes its name from an island?

141—The Cod

Dictation.—The cod is one of the most important fish used for food. The chief fishing grounds are the Grand Bank of Newfoundland and places in its vicinity. Here there is a great abundance of small fish and other marine animals on which the cod preys. The cod is usually prepared for the market by salting and drying on frames called "flakes."

142—Comma

Rule.—The name of the person addressed should be separated by a comma or commas from the rest of the sentence.

1. Edith, where is your sister? 2. Please open the window, Robert. 3. Wait, Harold, until your friend comes.

Hel en	Fran'çēs̤	Răl ph	Ed ward
Blanche	Em i ly	Guў	Al fred
Ag nes	I rene	Rich ard	Ed mund
Ber tha	Mar i on	Fran'çĭs	Her bert

Write three sentences, using the name of a person addressed at the beginning, at the end, and in the middle of a sentence.

143—Imports

jute	wool ens	pôr'ce lain	i vo ry
silk	al co hol	cŏch'i nēal [2]	cord age
wines	jew el ry	chem ic als	an cho'vies
co lōgne' [1]	hard'ware	gum-ar'a bic	gut'ta-pēr'cha

Write which are brought from Europe; Asia; Africa; South America. Which are vegetable; animal; mineral.

144

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

—*Alice Cary.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

145—Singular and Plural

Rule.—Some words form their plurals by adding *s*.

Table, one object, is singular. *Tables*, more than one object, is plural. Write the plural form of each word in the list below.

fool	del ta	mask	liq uor [3]
lock	an gel	fos sil	lad der
feast	se cret	han dle	lob ster
hook	dra ma	hel met	mar ket
priest	fel low	freck le	mā'tron

146

Dictation.—The ship "Neptune," from Calcutta, has just reached port with a cargo of tea, silk, opium, spices, jute, rice, and indigo.

The schooner "Zephyr" sails from Havana loaded with sugar, molasses, oranges, bananas, cigars, and mahogany.

Pronunciation.—[1] kō lōn'; [2] kŏch'i nēl; [3] lik'ẽr.

147—ḡ *hard*, n̄g

ḡift	ḡa ble	tar ḡet	ḡuest
girt	gir dle	gal lop	gauze
gild	giz zard	gar gle	guard
gear	gher kin	geȳ'ser	gid dy
gimp	gib bous	gal'lant	gig gle
geese	gew gaw	gȧunt'let	guin ea

Write the words. Mark the short sounds of *a* and *e*.

148—Singular and Plural

***Rule.*—Some words form their plurals by adding *es*.**

box	gash	loss	he ro
lash	hoax	dish	ech o
sash	torch	inch	re bus
tress	patch	mesh	ne gro
leech	witch	sketch	mot to
couch	punch	ac tress	tor pe'dc

Write the words in a column, and opposite each, its plural form.

149

Rewrite the following sentences so that every word in italics will mean more than one.

The *hero* wore a *helmet*. A *lobster* is for sale in the *market*. A *fossil* was found in the *ledge*. The *box* has a *handle*. A *torpedo* was placed in the *fort*. The *dish* is on the upper *shelf*. A *tress* is a *ringlet* or *curl* of hair. The *man* carried a *torch* in the procession.

150—Homonyms

1 { air, what we breathe
e'er, ever
ere, before
heir, one who inherits

2 { sail, of a ship
sale, a selling

3 { holy, sacred
wholly, completely

4 { plain, level ground; clear
plane, flat surface; tree; tool

5 { rain, water from clouds
reign, to rule
rein, for a horse

6 { coarse, rough
course, way

7 { collar, band for the neck
choler, anger

8 { dying, ceasing to live
dyeing, coloring

Write the sentences, putting the right word in the right place.

Westward the (6) of empire takes its way.—*Berkeley.* O, there is sweetness in the morning (1).—*Byron.* (3) angels guard thy bed.—*Watts.* How gladly would we buy time were it for (2). How beautiful is the (5) after the dust and heat.—*Longfellow.* The top of my desk is a (4) surface. What! drunk with (7).—*Shakespeare.* The (7) was made of cloth. We thought her (8) when she slept. The Prince of Wales is (1) to the English throne. Russia is almost (3) a vast (4). Write home (1) the ship (2)s. The (5) guides the horse. The cochineal insects furnish a red color for (8). Shakespeare lived during the (5) of Queen Elizabeth.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate (1) grieves,
Over the unreturning brave, alas!
(1) evening to be trodden like the grass.—*Byron.*

To the Teacher.—Lead the pupils to understand the meaning of the quotations and express it in their own language.

151—Cloths

jeăn	sat in	si lĕ'si a	cal i co
baize	vel vet	me rĭ'no	al pac'a
serge	flan nel	căm'bric	dam ask
plush	mus lin	bro cāde'	cor du roy
lin en	mo'hair	chĕv'i ot	cas'si mēre
tweed	de laine	ging ham	vel vet een'
chintz	broad cloth	cash'mēre	seer'suck er

152

Dictation.—Linen is made from the fibers of flax. Most of the linen used in the United States comes from Europe. Velvet made from cotton is called velveteen. Alpaca is made from the wool of an animal that lives in the Andes Mountains. Calico was named from Calicut, a town in India.

153

Copy, learn, and recite:

The year's at the Spring;
The day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hill-side's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven;—
All's right with the world.—*Robert Browning.*

154

Dictation.—Rain sinks into the soil and dissolves the salt it finds there. Through springs, brooks, and rivers the salt is carried to the ocean. When the vapor rises to form clouds, the salt is left behind. So the sea gets its salt.

155—Geography

Dictation.—Most of the surface of South America is a vast plain. Three long rivers and their tributaries drain this plain.

The most northern river is the Orinoco. The plains along its banks are known as Llanos. They resemble our prairies. During the wet season they are clothed with rich grass. Cattle feed on the grass. In the dry season the Llanos are dry and parched.

156

Qui'to [1]	pearls	pitch
An'dēs	Mar ga rī'ta	Trin i dad'
llā'ma	log wood	pen'guin
con'dor	cin cho'na	al'ba tross
chin chil'la	sar sa pa ril'la	Falk'land [2]

157—Geography

Dictation.—The middle river is the Amazon. Its plains are called Selvas. They are covered with thick forests. Among the trees are the India-rubber, the breadfruit, the cow tree, and a great variety of palms. The La Plata is the most southern river. Its plains are called Pampas. They are like the Llanos.

158

grâss y	hides	for est	sim'i lar
Llā'nos	horns	Sel vas	cow tree
Pam'paş	cat tle	Am'a zon	va ri'e ty
Lā Plā'tā	tal'lōw	bread fruit	re sem'ble
O ri nō'co	tree less	caout'chouc [3]	dye woods

Pronunciation.—[1] kā'tō; [2] fąk'łąnd; [3] kōō'chōōk.

159—Singular and Plural

Rule.—**Some words form their plurals by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*.**

life	elf	calf	leaf	wife
self	loaf	half	thief	wolf
beef	shelf	wharf	knife	sheaf

The following words add *s* only :

reef	surf	waif	gulf	fife
grief	roof	chief	hoof	be lief

Write the singular of each word, and its plural form beside it.

160

Rewrite the following sentences, changing each plural to its singular form :

Elves are fairies. Twelve knives lay on the shelves. Calves have hoofs. Wolves attacked the serfs. Thieves hid under the wharves.

Rewrite the following sentences, changing each singular to its plural form :

Try for yourself. A coral reef was in the gulf. Half of a leaf was torn. The house had a red roof. A sheaf of wheat stood in the field.

161—ar *and* er

so lar	lat ter	la ter	fil ter
lu nar	an ger	cof fer	lard er
tar tar	bet ter	dif fer	blis ter
stel lar	drov er	hin der	blub ber
nec tar	can ker	gan der	mem ber
vul gar	ban ner	hop per	drum mer

162—Comma

***Rule.*—A comma separates the words of a series.**

Dictation.—A large, sweet, juicy orange was given to the little girl. Lead is soft, heavy, and flexible. Recite your lessons promptly, distinctly, and slowly. The wheel has a hub, felly, tire, and spokes. The children hopped, skipped, and jumped. The heel, sole, upper-leather, lining, and tongue are parts of a shoe.

163

Make five sentences, using in each the words across the page.

glass	smooth	brit tle	trans par ent
win dow	sash	panes	weights
hemmed	gath ered	stitched	seam stress [1]
Wal ter	George	Ow en	rode
learned	ea si ly	rap id ly	per fect ly

164—Singular and Plural

***Rule.*—Words ending in *y* after a consonant change *y* to *i*, and add *es* to form the plural.**

fil ly	to ry	sal a ry	gal ler y
fu ry	dai sy	fam i ly	mum my
fer ry	pen ny	mis er y	gro cer y

***Rule.*—Words ending in *y* after a vowel add *s* to form the plural.**

toy	es'say	al ley	kid ney
joy	mon ey	vol ley	med ley
prey	dŏn'key	pul ley	at tor'ney [2]

Copy each word and write its plural form opposite.

Pronunciation.—[1] sĕm'strĕs or sĕm'strĕs ; [2] ăt tûr'nȳ.

165

The Queen of Sheba brought two wreaths to King Solomon to test his wisdom. One was made of natural flowers, the other of artificial. The king was to select the natural wreath. They were so skilfully made that none of the courtiers, and not even the king himself, could see any difference. Suddenly a bee flew into the room. It alighted eagerly on one of the wreaths. It staid there some time, and then flew out of the window. "The wreath the bee alighted upon has the real flowers," said the king.

Write the story in your own words. Topics: two people; two wreaths; the question; the doubt; the bee; the decision.

166—ē, *long*

co here'	ē qual	need y	wea ry
se crete	se vere'	speed y	drear y
im pede	dē cent	feed ing	trea son
con vene	fe male	heed ful	cheap ly
ex treme	pre cept	free dom	year ling
su preme	de scribe'	cheer ful	mean ing

Copy the words, and mark the long sound of *e*.
Select a word from each column, and write a sentence containing it.

Dictation.—If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work his life is a happy one.—*Ruskin.*

law	toil	want	self
when	food	comes	in dul'gence
through	pleas ure	hap py	in'do lence

167—Homonyms

1 { pair, two
pare, to cut off
pear, a fruit

2 { their, belonging to them
there, in that place

3 { capital, chief town; stock
capitol, building

4 { hear, to listen
here, in this place

5 { meat, animal food
meet, proper; to come together
mete, to measure

6 { ascent, a rising
assent, agreement

7 { pane, a plate of glass
pain, an ache

8 { rye, a grain
wry, crooked

Copy the sentences, putting the right word in the right place.

(2) is nothing new under the sun.—*Bible.* (8) grows in cold countries. When shall we three (5) again?—*Shakespeare.* A (7) of glass. (4) rests his head upon the lap of earth.—*Gray.* Can you (1) a (1) with a (1) of scissors? The (3) is a white marble building. The (6) of Mont Blanc is full of danger. Be silent that you may (4).—*Shakespeare.* Sweet is pleasure after (7).—*Dryden.* Birds in (2) little nests agree.—*Watts.* Washington is the (3) of the United States. Is not the life more than (5)?—*Bible.* He gave his (6) to the proposal. There is a bird called the (8) neck. With what measure ye (5), it shall be measured to you again. —*Bible.*

168—Diphthongs: ow, ou

cowl	crowd	rouse	de vour'
prowl	bow er	shout	found ry
clown	dow er	crouch	scoun drel
crown	cow ard	mound	com pound
drown	drow sy	flounce	pro nounce

169—The Beaver

Dictation.—The beaver was once abundant in North America, but has gradually disappeared before the settlements of the white man. It swims with its tail and hind feet. The hind-feet are webbed. The tail is large and flat, and is used as a scull. It builds a home by the edge of the water. Each house has two stories. Two or three families live in one house.

170—Grammar

verb	an a lyze	sim ple	clause
noun	gram mar	com plex	sub ject
ad verb	con junc tion	dis pos al	pred i cate
pro noun	prep o si tion	per son al	col lec tive
ad jec tive	in ter jec tion	a nal y sis	com pound

171—The Beaver

Dictation.—The food is stored in the lower story under water. They eat the bark of trees and roots of plants. The beavers live in the upper story, where it is dry. The entrance is under water. If the stream is shallow, a dam is built across it. The dam is made of small trees, roots, moss, and mud. The beaver works at night.

172—*i short*

ăġ'ĭle	rĭg'id	ĭm'age	fĭdg'et
viv id	ac tive	jus tice	res pite
dŏç'ĭle	fes tive	den tist	cŏr'nĭce
hos tile	rĕp'tile	serv ice	des tine
mis sile	crev ice	prom ise	doc trine

Copy the words. Mark the short sounds of the vowels.

173—Irregular Plurals

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
ox	oxen	mouse	mice
this	these	child	chil dren
that	those	wom an	wom en
tooth	teeth	broth er	breth ren
goose	geese	pen ny	pence

Copy:

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes.

—*Horace Mann.*

174

Lo, here hath been dawning another blue day;
Think wilt thou let it slip useless away.
Out of Eternity this new day is born;
Into Eternity at night will return.

Behold it aforetime no eye ever did;
So soon it forever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day;
Think wilt thou let it slip useless away.

—*Carlyle.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

175—Diphthongs: oi and oy

loi'ter	coil	an noy'	in'voice
toi let	broil	de coy	re joice'
poi son	spoil	boy'ish	pur loin
coin age	hoist	em ploy'	oint'ment
ap point'	choice	boy'cott	em broid er

176—Geography

Dictation.—England rules one-sixth of all the people and owns one-sixth of all the land in the world. Her colonies are in every continent. "The sun never sets on the British Empire."

The Gulf Stream and the warm, moist, west winds from it make the climate mild. England is like a garden—green hedges, green fields, and grand old trees. In the manufacture of cotton goods, woolens, linens, and hardware, England ranks first in the world.

177

Tow er	docks	Clyde
Thames[1]	Lif fey	cas tle
Lon don	Mer'şey	Glas gow
Hyde Park	Dub lin	ship yards
Brit ish Mu şē'um	Bel fast	ca the dral
Par lia ment Hous es	Liv er pool	Hol y rood
West min ster Ab bey	ware hous es	Ed in burgh[2]

To the Teacher.—Let any pupil select a word, and tell what he knows about it.

178—ç *soft*, çent

çen'ser	çir'cus	aç'id	çeil'ing
cen sus	ci pher	cir cuit	cym bal
cen tral	cin der	cyl in der	cent'ū ry
cem ent	cer tain	cel e brate	ce les tial
cen taur	cen sure	cem'e tĕr y	cen ten'ni al

Copy words. Mark the soft sound of *c*.

Write sentences, using *certain, celebrate, ceiling, circus, central.*

Pronunciation.—[1] tĕms ; [2] ĕd'ĭn bŭr rō

179—Direct Quotation

Rule.—A direct quotation { **begins with a capital letter.**
is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.
is inclosed by quotation marks.[1]

Dictation.—"When shall we have recess?" asked Charles. "At half-past eleven," replied his teacher. Thomas Jefferson said, "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death"? Gertrude said, "I have learned to spell *receiving* and *believing*, *till* and *until*, *seize* and *siege*."

180

say	says	said	say ing
ask	asks	asked	ask ing
cry	cries	cried	cry ing
tell	tells	told	tell ing
re ply	re plies	re plied	re ply ing
an swer	an swers	an swered	an swer ing

181—Direct Quotation

Dictation.—"Uncle Henry, please tell me a story," said Clara. Her uncle answered, "What shall I tell you?" "Oh," said Clara, "tell me about Jack and the bean-stalk."

And the brown thrush keeps singing, "A nest do you see,
And five eggs hid by me in the juniper tree."

Copy three sentences from your Reader containing direct quotations.

---

[1] A way to teach the use of quotation marks:
Teacher: Anne, say something to me.
Anne: It is a pleasant day.
Teacher: Bertha, make a sentence telling what Anne has said.
Bertha: Anne said, "It is a pleasant day."
Teacher: Class, write Bertha's sentence.

182—Precious Stones

ō'pal	ber yl	cam e o	am'e thyst
rų́ by	jas per	em er ald	mal a chite [2]
to paz	gar net	di a mond	tur quoiṣe' [3]
ō'nyx	moon stone	car'bun cle	sap'phire [4]
ag ate	blood stone	car nēl'ian [1]	lā'pis lăz'ū lī

183

Dictation.—Ireland is called the Emerald Isle from its verdure. The best opals come from Hungary. Diamonds are found mixed with gravel in the earth in South Africa. The Romans believed that wine drunk from a cup made of amethyst would not intoxicate.

184

Copy, putting the words from the following list in place of the italicized words :

A Roman matron, who was *very rich* and fond of *show,* once visited Cornelia, a Roman mother, who was *very* proud of her two sons. The lady *exhibited* her *gems* to Cornelia, who in her turn *called in* her two sons and *said* to her *friend,* "These are my jewels."

showed	op'ū lent	jew els
vis it or	ex treme ly	re plied
dis play	sum moned	e qual ly

185—Minerals

fel'spar	flint	nick'el	em'er y
ar'se nic	bō'rax	graph'īte	pum'ice
ox'y gen	bī tū'men	sand'stone	quick'sil ver

Pronunciation.—[1] kär nēl'yun ; [2] măl'ă kīt ; [3] tûr koiz' ; [4] săf'ĭr or săf'ēr.

186—Homonyms

1 { ewe, a female sheep
you, person addressed
yew, an evergreen tree

2 { cruel, unkind
crewel, soft yarn

3 { choir, a band of singers
quire, 24 sheets of paper

4 { bough, a branch
bow, to bend; front of ship

5 { knead, to work dough
need, want

6 { stake, a post; a wager
steak, a slice of meat

7 { gait, manner of walking
gate, a kind of door

8 { main, chief
mane, hair on horse's neck
Maine, one of the U. S.

Put the right word in the right place.

I had most (5) of blessing.—*Shakespeare.* May I join the (3) invisible.—*Geo. Eliot.* (1)s and bleating lambs.—*Milton.* Added woes may (4) me to the ground.—*Pope.* (2)s are used in embroidery. (1) must (5) the dough to make good bread. The man who walked through the (7) had a peculiar (7). Have a care for the (8) chance.—*Butler.* Twenty (3)s make a ream. He bought a slice of sirloin (6). Me. is the abbreviation of (8). The Mistletoe (4) is a poem. Like a dew-drop from the lion's (8). Joan of Arc was burned at the (6). The wood of the (1) was used for making bows.

187—Difficult Monosyllables

cleft	flare	flaw	liege	rouge
pȳre	dealt	goad	lapse	rogue
brief	freak	farce	wēird	shōne
copse	fraud	guile	grease	prism
cȏrpse	fledge	gloat	mold	pierce
clench	chasm	gorge	mourn	plague
cleanse	dredge	gourd	league	scourge

188—Singular and Plural

Rule.—**Letters, marks, and figures are made plural by adding an apostrophe and *s* ('s).**

Dictation.—Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's*. How many *a's* are there in separate? The +'s are between the 6's and 7's.

Rule.—**Of most compound words, only that part is made plural which is described by the rest.**

foot ball	foot balls	father-in-law	fathers-in-law
draw bridge	draw bridges	hanger-on	hangers-on
foe man	foe men	ear ring	ear rings
flag staff	flag staffs	pail ful	pail fuls
court-martial	courts-martial	spoon ful	spoon fuls

189—Synonyms

de clare'	a ver'	as sert'	af firm'
col lect	a mass	con cede	al low
al lay	as suage	zeal'ous	ar'dent
ap pall	af fright	con cern'	af fair'
at tach	ap pend	con sent	a gree
pac'i fy	ap pease	re voke	an nul
can cel	a bol'ish	dis cuss	ar'gue

190

Copy :

Aristotle, being asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, replied, "Not to be credited when he speaks the truth."

Sir Walter Raleigh said, "Hear much and speak little; for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest good and the greatest evil done in the world."

191—Geography

Dictation.—Paris is the second city in the world. It has very beautiful gardens, where one can enjoy bright flowers, trees, fountains, and statuary. The poor people sit in these gardens, knitting and sewing, while the children play about.

The Seine[1] flows through the city. The oldest church in Paris, *Notre Dame*[2] (Our Lady), is on an island in the river.

192—ĕ, *short*

nĕv'er	nĕth'er	fĕl'on	mĕn'tal
tem per	skep tic	zeal ot	plen ty
per ish	cher ub	stead y	pet rel
cher ish	her ald	peas ant	jeal ous
wed lock	blem ish	threat en	weath er
ped dler	thread bare	plĕaş'ure	mĕaş'ure

Copy, and mark the short sound of *e*.

193

Dictation.—"I desire that my ashes may repose upon the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have ever loved." So said Napoleon in his will.

Under the dome of the *Hôtel des Invalides*[3] (Soldiers' Home), in Paris, stands the red granite sarcophagus in which his ashes repose. Around it are twelve statues of Victory and sixty flags captured by him in battle.

An oral spelling of difficult words should precede dictation.

sluice	thyme	whoop	suite	spouse
shrift	type	wreathe	realm	manse
scribe	theme	writhe	myrrh	phrase

Pronunciation.—[1] sān; [2] nŏt'r-dām; [3] ho tēl'-dĕz-ang'va leed.

194—c, ch, *hard, like* k, cat, chorus

cŏm'pass	cac'tus	cha'os	chord
cul prit	cŏm'rade	chrome	chyle
cur ry	cab in	chro mo	chyme
cur few	ca ble	chron ic	chol'er a
com et	com pute'	cho ral	chron'i cle
com plete'	cu'po la	chem ist	char ac ter
col'umn	com plex'ion	Chris tian	cha me'le on

195—Arithmetic

rate	cu bic	in'te ger	a mount
terms	fac tor	dec i mal	prin ci pal
prime	frac tion	mul ti ple	dĭ vĭs'i ble
dig it	al i quot	in ter est	in sur ance
ze ro	dis count	com pos'ite	bro'ker age
a cre	ex am'ple	nu'mer ā tor	per cent'age
nought	hun dredth	de nom'i nā tor	ăv oir du poiş'

Write the digits. Copy from an Arithmetic the definitions of integer, fraction, decimal, and multiple.

196—Geography

Pu'ġet	Ja măi'ca	Ha van'a	Su pe'ri or
Fun'dy	Van cou'ver	Whit'ney	Hat'te ras
Hec'la	Hal'i fax	O'ma ha	Long Isl'and
Que bec'	Del'a ware	Bal'ti more	Ches'a peake
Den'ver	Wy o'ming	Mis sou'ri	Al be marle'
Bēr'ing	Flat'ter y	Yu ca tăn'	New Or'le ans

Write in a column, and opposite each tell what it is, and where.

Model: New York | city | New York.

197—Homonyms

1 { break, to part by force
brake, for stopping wheels ;
a fern

2 { week, seven days
weak, feeble

3 { waist, part of the body
waste, a desert ; to squander

4 { piece, a part; a composition
peace, quiet

5 { hail, frozen rain ; to salute
hale, healthy

6 { wait, to stay
weight, heaviness

7 { heel, part of the foot
heal, to cure

8 { peal, a loud sound
peel, to strip off the skin

Put the right word in the right place.

Achilles was slain by being wounded in the (7). A (4) of banana (8) should not be thrown on the pavement. The (1)ing waves dashed high.—*Hemans.* (5), holy light.—*Milton.* The engine whistled "Down (1)s." What is your (6) ? I lay me down in (4) to sleep.—*Willard.* Physician, (7) thyself.—*Bible.* If you are (5), you cannot be (2). The deep thunder, (8) on (8), afar.—*Byron.* There was a belt about her (3). Sunday is the first day of the (2). Learn to labor and to (6).—*Longfellow.* (3) not, want not. —*Prov.*

198—ā, *long*

ā'li as	fā'cial	ef fāce'	fā'tal
a gen cy	pa'tron	va'cant	ha zy
ma ni ac	sta tion	en gage'	ba bel
brace let	an cient	be came	a zure
fa vor ite	pa rade'	pro fane	ha tred
vap o rize	dra'pėr y	dis place	man ger

Copy the words and mark the long sound of *a*.

199—cy, sy, zy

jui cy	tip sy	po sy	ma zy
spi cy	fuss y	pa̤l'sy	diz zy
fan cy	moss y	pro sy	cra zy
flee cy	mass y	flim sy	breez y
mer cy	drop sy	glass y	driz zly

Dictation.—The elephant's trunk serves as a nose and a hand. He uses it to pick up a pin, untie a knot, open a door, tear off large branches of trees, and feed himself.

200—Drawing

point	ob lique'	breadth	rā'di us
line	an gle	di ag'o nal	ra'di ī
crook ed	a cute'	dī am'e ter	bor der
ver'ti cal	ob tuse	tri'an gle	free-hand
hor i zon'tal	ob'long	pen'ta gon	dis tance
per pen dic u lar	length	hex a gon	per spec'tive

201

Copy:

The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joy. The lonely pine on the mountain-top waves its somber boughs, and cries, "Thou art my sun!" And the little meadow-violet lifts its cup of blue, and whispers with its perfumed breath, "Thou art my sun!" And the grain in a thousand fields rustles in the wind, and makes answer, "Thou art my sun!"—*Beecher.*

cream	beg gar	bead	an chor
choose	ci der	blaze	cen ter
cheese	fi nĕsse'	caught	al ways

202—Capitals

Rule.—**A capital letter should begin every word or title denoting the Deity.**

Gŏd	The Son	The E ter nal
Lord	The Word	The In fi nite
Christ	The Lamb	The Cre a tor
Jes us	The Fa ther	The Ho ly Spir it
De i ty	The Sav iour	The Om nip o tent
Je ho vah	The Al might y	The Su preme Be ing

203

Dictation.—

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
The unwearied sun from day to day
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.—*Addison.*

204—Known by

See ing	*Smell ing*	*Tast ing*
squa̤l'id	ran'çid	lus cious
un couth'	frā grant	pun gent
col ored	per fumed	bit ter
o paque'	o dor ous	in sip'id
ra di ant	ar o mat'ic	de lĭ'cious

Touch ing		*Hear ing*	
warm	smooth	clear	ech o ing
rough	tep id	loud	muf fled
sleek	un e ven	in dis tinct'	noi sy

205—Geography

What to write about a river : *source, direction, mouth, for what noted, cities on its banks.*

Dictation.—The Rhine rises in a glacier in the Alps. It flows northwest, across Germany, to the North Sea. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine. More than a million travelers visit the Middle Rhine every year. The river winds between hills. Sometimes they are covered with vineyards. The famous Rhine wines are made here. There are many ruins of castles, each of which has an interesting legend. Cologne is at the lower end of the Middle Rhine.

Take the difficult words as a spelling lesson. Write an account of a river, using topics.

206

height	count er	la zi ly	ach ing
re sult	awk ward	hes i tate	sur prise
con fess	bus i ly [1]	spe cial [3]	quan ti ty
wrig.gle	a cā'cia [2]	mus cles	syl la ble
fir kin	gen tle man	vil lage	scold ed
anx i e ty	u su al ly	pro tect	gos sa mer

Arrange the words in columns according to number of syllables.

207

Dictation.—A monosyllable is a word of one syllable ; a dissyllable, of two ; a trisyllable, of three ; a polysyllable, of four or more. *Pŏl'y* means many.

Man is a monosyllable ; *man ly,* a dissyllable ; *man li er,* a trisyllable ; *e man ci pate,* a polysyllable.

Pronunciation.—[1] bĭz'ĭlȳ ; [2] ā kā'shā or ā kā'shĭ ā ; [3] spĕsh'al.

208—Homonyms

1 { leaf, part of a tree or book
  { lief, willingly

2 { great, large, noble
  { grate, to rub; iron frame for fire

3 { heard, did hear
  { herd, of cattle

4 { lain, reclined
  { lane, a narrow road

5 { base, mean; foundation
  { bass, a part in music

6 { aught, anything
  { ought, bound by duty

7 { right, opposite of wrong
  { rite, a form
  { wright, a workman
  { write, act of writing

Write the sentences, putting the right word in the right place.

I see the (7), and I approve it too.—*Ovid.* It is a long (4) that has no turning.—*Prov.* We all do fade as a (1).—*Bible.* Do what you (6), come what may. Baptism is a religious (7). The (2) fishes eat up the little ones.—*Shakespeare.* I had as (1) sing (5). A ship (7) works in a shipyard. Have you (3) (6) against him? It is a (5) thing to betray a man who has trusted you.—*Prov.* A bright fire glowed in the (2). The lowing (3) winds slowly o'er the lea.—*Gray.* I never dare to (7) as funny as I can.—*Holmes.* The book has (4) on my table several days.

209—ō, *long*

pro pōse'	sō'cial	fō'li age	com mō'tion
post pone	trō'chē [2]	o di ous	en no ble
en close	ro dent	co pi ous	pre co cious [3]
e lope	ro tate	glo ri ous	vo'ta ry
en cōre' [1]	flo ral	de co'rum	post script
with hold	home ly	cor ro sive	no ti fy

Pronunciation.—[1] äŋ kōr'; [2] trō'kē; [3] prē shō'shŭs.

210—Apostrophe (')

***Rule.*—To denote possession** { **1 To a singular noun add *'s*; boy's**
2 To a plural noun ending in *s* add (');
boys'; not ending in *s* add *'s*; women's.

Sing.	*Poss. Sing.*	*Plural.*	*Poss. Plural.*
girl	girl's	girls	girls'
la dy	la dy's	la dies	la dies'
man	man's	men	men's
child	child's	chil dren	chil dren's
schol ar	schol ar's	schol ars	schol ars'

211

Dictation.—The cat's claws are long, sharp, and curved. A squirrel's nest is built in a tree. A bee's cell is always six-sided. A deer's antlers are longer than an ox's horns. The fly's wings are gauzy.

Rewrite the sentences, making all the names plural.

212

ab sence	fuzz	go pher	la pĕl'
at om	cleat	griz zly	loi'ter
bar gain	clev er	haz ard	lag gard
but ton	e clipse	hu mor	loz enge
cat kin	en cir cle	jock ey	ma chine'
glut ton	fa tīgue'	ker'o sene	med'i cine

213

Dictation.—The shadow of the earth falling upon the moon gives us an eclipse of the moon. Kerosene is made from petroleum. The blossom of the willow is a catkin. A lozenge has four sides.

214—A Legend of the Rhine.

More than a thousand years ago, Charlemagne, the great *emperor,* was *buried* in the *old* historic city of Aix-la-Chapelle. He loved the *beautiful* Rhine more than all the *rest* of his *vast* dominions. It had *pretty* villages all along its borders, *rich* fields of grain in its valleys, *green* vineyards on its hill slopes, and gray old *castles* on its *high* and rocky peaks. A German *legend* says that his *spirit,* at a *certain* season of the year, revisits the Rhine. At Ingelheim, on a bridge of golden moonbeams, he crosses the *river* and *wanders* up and down its banks, *leaving* a *blessing* everywhere. He then returns to his *tomb* and *sleeps* until the appointed season comes again.

215

Rewrite the legend, using words below in place of italicized words.

rul er	an cient	tow er ing	for tress es
sto ry	ver dant	ex ten sive	at tract ive
roams	fruit ful	sep ul cher	ap pa ri'tion
stream	slum bers	be stow ing	pic tur ĕsque'
stat ed	en tombed	re main der	ben e dic'tion

216—Masculine and Feminine

he ro	her o ine	beau	belle
host	host ess	wiz ard	witch
act or	ac tress	sir	mad am
god	god dess	bach e lor	maid, spin ster
heir	heir ess	wid ow er	wid ow
jan i tor	jan i tress	man serv ant	maid serv ant
proph et	proph et ess	land lord	land la dy

Copy the masculine names and write from memory the feminine form for each. Copy the feminine names and write from memory the masculine form for each.

217—Opposites

ab sent	pres'ent	guilt'y	in'no cent
be stow'	re ceive'	stub born	yield ing
de stroy	con struct	in te'ri or	ex te'ri or
free	cap'tive	fail ure	suc cess'
dis perse	as sem ble	de crease'	aug ment
e merge	im merge'	em'i grate	im'mi grate

218

Dictation.—The Pilgrim Fathers were forced to emigrate to America. Shall the Chinese immigrate to our shores? Venus is supposed to have emerged from the sea. He said, "I am immerged in a sea of trouble."

Give the meaning of emigrate, immigrate, immerge, and emerge.

219—Synonyms

ef fort	en deav or	lack ing	de fi'cient
re past'	col la tion	out ward	ex ter nal
in close'	en vel'op	down'cast	de ject ed
de cide	de ter mine	a tone'	ex'pi ate
re vere	ven er ate	con fuse	be wil'der
spring'y	e las tic	de ride	rid i cule

220

The *repast* was spread in the Town Hall. Americans *revere* the memory of George Washington. You must not *deride* the unfortunate. Sherman *decided* to march through Georgia to the sea. A light heart gives a *springy* step.

Rewrite the sentences, using synonyms for the words in italics.

221—Homonyms

1 { rap, to knock
  { wrap, to cover

2 { peer, an equal; a nobleman
  { pier, pillar of a bridge

3 { colonel, an army officer
  { kernel, central part of a nut

4 { strait, narrow
  { straight, direct

5 { vain, useless; proud
  { vein, a blood-vessel
  { vane, a weather-cock

6 { draft, a bill of exchange
  { draught, current of air; drink

7 { cellar, an underground room
  { seller, one who sells

Copy the sentences, putting the right word in the right place.

(5) is the help of man.—*Bible.* In song he never had his (2).—*Dryden.* Strive to enter in at the (4) gate.—*Bible.* He cut a (5) in his hand. (1) on the door. Shallow (6)s intoxicate the brain.—*Pope.* The (2)s were of granite. A (3) commands a regiment. The (7) of wines keeps his stock in a (7). A (5) was on the church-steeple. (1) up warmly, for the road is bleak. The (3) of the nut serves the squirrel for food.

222—ī, *long*

sa lī'va	ī'ci cle	con fīde'	pī'rate
en vi ron	pli a ble	com bine	brin y
en ti tle	di a ry	re cite	mi nus
vi'o late	li a ble	sur mise	li bel
ri val ry	si phon	re quire	fi nal
pi e ty	bi ped	com prise	vi per

Copy the words and mark the long sound of ī.

braid	ex am ine	coax	ra zor
beard	ex cur sion	skull	ven'tûre
bloom	de light ful	hoarse	whith er
bleach	in struc tion	a piece	smoth er

223—Color

drab	au burn	rus set	ver mil ion
scar let	pur ple	sor rel	lav en der
saf fron	cit'rĭne	taw ny	ma ġĕn'ta
ma rōōn'	mad der	mauve [1]	ul tra ma rīne'

Dictation.—The colors of the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Our national colors are red, white, and blue. The famous Tyrian purple was obtained from a shell-fish.

224—Geography

Topics for a city: Situation; size; for what noted.

Dictation.—The greatest fairs in the world are held at Nizhni Novgorod, a city on the Volga River, in the center of Russia. Nine months of the year it is deserted, but in the autumn it is thronged with traders from all parts of Asia and Europe. They come with tea from China, rare and costly stuffs from India, rugs from Persia, and perfumery from Turkey. The visitors number hundreds of thousands.

Write an account of a city, using topics.

225—Masculine and Feminine

drake	duck	czar	cza rī'na
horse	mare	sul tan	sul ta'na
stag	hind	earl	count ess
li on	li on ess	prince	prin cess
ti ger	ti gress	em per or	em press
ne gro	ne gress	ex ec'ū tor	ex ec'ū trix

Pronunciation.—[1] mōv.

226—Apostrophe (')

Rule.—An apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of a letter or letters from a word.

I'm	is n't	he's	has n't	we'll
I've	we're	he'll	thou'rt	don't
I'll	can't	we've	did'n't	ne'er
it's	e'er	who'd	does n't	sha'n't
'tis	'twas	they're	could n't	were n't

Write the contractions and the full word or words by the side of each.

227

Copy :

The lily is the national emblem of France; the rose, of England; the thistle, of Scotland; the leek, of Wales; and the shamrock, of Ireland. The latter is a three-leaved plant of a clover species, which tradition says Saint Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Shamrock

Says Valor, "See, they spring for me,
  Those leafy gems of morning."
Says Love, "No, no, for me they grow,
  My fragrant path adorning."
But Wit perceives the triple leaves,
  And cries, "O, do not sever
A type that blends three godlike friends,
  Love, Valor, Wit, forever."

—*Thomas Moore.*

doub le	jew el er	su pe ri or	sleet
har ness	to-mor row	va ca tion	tacks
mat ting	which ev er	twi light	sphere

228—Invitation

Miss Anna Cabot requests the pleasure of the company of Miss Edith Elliot at a birthday party, on Thursday next, at five o'clock.

16 Exeter Street,

Monday, October first.

229—Synonyms

a base	de grade	ad age	max im
ab hor	de test	ac cost	sa lute
a bide	so journ	a dieu	good-by
ac quit	ab solve	a dorn	dec o rate
ac cede	com ply	ad vice	coun sel
a ban don	for sake	ac quaint	in form

230—Geography

Alps	Dan'ube	Gen'o a	Cau'ca sus
Rome	Ven'ice	Ge ne'va	Gi bral'tar
Seine	Bal'tic	Siç'i ly	Ve su'vi us
U'ral	Bĕr'lin	O des'sa	Ham'mer fest
Do'ver	Mad'rid	Vi en'na	Ad ri at'ic
Vol'ga	Brus'sels	Land's End	St. Pe'ters burg

Copy the words. Write opposite each what and where it is.

231—Homonyms

Write the sentences, using the right word.

Better alone than in (bad, bade) company. Don't give (to, two, too) much for the whistle. Every thing comes in (thyme, time) to (hymn, him) who can (wait, weight). He who follows (two, too, to) (hares, hairs) is sure (two, too, to) catch neither. It never (reins, rains, reigns) but it (pores, pours). Men speak of the (fair, fare) as things went with them (there, their). Out of (site, sight, cite), out of (mind, mined). Time and (tied, tide) (wait, weight) for (know, no) man. Where (there's, theirs) a will there's always a (weigh, way). (Faint, feint) (hart, heart) ne'er (won, one) (fare, fair) lady.

232—ū, *long*

mū'ti ny	flū'id	dis pūte'	se clūde'
du ti ful	Cu pid	pro cure	de lude
pu ri fy	glu ten	in sure	as sure
cru el ty	tu mor	di lute	a buse
mu tu al	fu ture	en dure	a muse
lu di crous	cu ri ous	pre sume	al lure

Copy the words, and mark the long sound of *u*.

233—Natural Wonders of the United States

Yel low stone Park	Salt Lake
Ni ag a ra	Nat u ral Bridge
White Mount ains	Yo sem'i te
Pal i sades	Har per's Fer ry
Ad i ron'dacks	Pict ured Rocks
Mam moth Cave	Col o rä'do Cä ñon'[1]

Write what each is, where, and for what celebrated.

Pronunciation.—[1] kä nyōn'; anglicized kăn'yŭn; also spelled can yon.

234—Acceptance

Miss Edith Elliot accepts with pleasure the kind invitation of Miss Anna Cabot for Thursday next, at five o'clock.

10 Commonwealth Avenue,

Tuesday, October second.

235—Dictation

The United States imports tea from Shanghai, fire-crackers from Canton, rattan from Singapore, bananas from Kingston, figs from Smyrna, and raisins from Malaga.

236—Synonyms

fright, ter ror; mirth, gay e ty; art ful, cun ning; shun, a void; hun ger, ap pe tite; ref uge, a sy lum; suc cor, as sist; fer vent, fi e ry; rai ment, ap par el; af flict, dis tress; an guish, ag o ny; o dor, a rō'ma.

237—Christian Names and Surnames

Dictation.—The boy's name is John Hamilton Rice. Rice is the family name, or surname. John Hamilton is the Christian name. He sometimes writes his name J. H. Rice. J. and H. are the initials of his Christian name. An initial should be a capital and is followed by a period.

238—Regrets

Miss Emma Fiske regrets that she cannot accept the kind invitation of Miss Anna Cabot for Thursday next.
62 Forest Square,
Tuesday, October second.

239—Synonyms

at tain, ac quire; at tempt, strive; bar ter, traf fic; au stere′, harsh; er ror, blun der; pru dent, cau tious; wit ness, spec ta tor; bard, po et; at ten tive, mind ful; bash ful, dif fi dent; be guile, di vert; blame, con demn.

240—Dictation

The houses of Japan are generally built of wood, because earthquakes are frequent. The Japanese have no chairs, sofas, or beds. They sleep upon mats on the floor. Their chief food is rice. The ruler is styled the Mikado. Japan is a kingdom of islands. Yokohama is the great seaport. The people are the most progressive of the Mongolian race.

241

car a mel, lem on ade, lĭe′o rĭçe, sug ar-plum, bŏn′bŏn, hore hound, mac a roon′, pep per mint, gum-drop, taf fy, con fec tion er, but ter-scotch, so da-wa ter.

242—Abbreviations

Doc tor	Dr.	doz en	doz.
Gov ern or	Gov.	gal lon	gal.
Pro fess or	Prof.	street	st.
James	Jas.	av e nue	av.
Rob ert	Robt.	foot, feet	ft.

—— Holmes and —— Elliot met on Pearl ——. He bought seven —— buttons. Four quarts make one ——. Three —— make one yard.

Copy, and fill the blanks in the sentences with abbreviations.

243—Dogs

Skye	poo dle	ter ri er	grey hound
Spitz	mas tiff	mon grel	St. Ber nard'
pup py	point er	shep herd	blood hound
set ter	span iel	stag hound	black-and-tan
col lie	bull dog	re triev er	New'found land

244

Dictation.—"The life of many a shepherd among the Highlands of Scotland has been saved by his collie. The shepherd, finding himself lost in snow or fog, turns to his dog, and orders him to 'be off home.' He must speak in a peremptory tone, almost angrily, perhaps, else the faithful animal will not leave him. He does leave him at last, however, with hanging head and tail. The shepherd notes the direction and follows."

To the Teacher.—Let the pupils describe any of the dogs that they have seen, and tell stories showing the intelligence, fidelity, and bravery of dogs.

245—Homonyms

Write the sentences, choosing the right word.

The past is not (holy, wholly) (vane, vain, vein), if rising on its (wrecks, recks) to something nobler (we, wee) attain.—*Longfellow.* In the morning (sow, sew) thy (seed, cede).—*Bible.* Then he said, "Good (knight, night)," and with muffled (o'er, oar, ore), silently (road, rowed, rode) to the Charlestown shore.—*Longfellow.* The heaviest (dews, dues) fall on clear (nights, knights). The (pale, pail) light of the moon is the reflection of the (son's, sun's) light. "(There, Their) graves are green; they may be (scene, seen)," the little (made, maid) replied.—*Wordsworth.*

246—Pronunciation

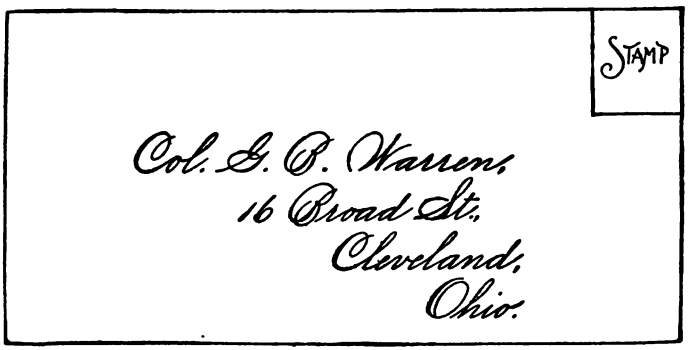
dăunt	twĕlfth	cŏme'ly	bel'lows [4]
brōoch [1]	a dŭlt'	com mănd'	as sūme'
nўmph	de sĭst'	ā're a	cask'et
crēa'tūre [2]	ad vănçe'	diş ärm'	çĭt'i zen
con sūme'	dĭ gĕst'	ça grĭn' [3]	dŭc'tĭle

247—Geography

Dictation.—The Congo Free State is in Central Africa. It is one-third the size of the United States. It is drained by the Congo River, one of the largest rivers in the world. The soil is fertile. Coffee and cotton grow wild. About 25,000,000 negroes live there. Some of them live in stone houses and cultivate the ground. Ivory has been their chief export. A race of dwarfs, or pygmies, is also found in the Congo forests. They are skillful hunters, digging pits to entrap elephants and hippopotami. They use poisoned arrows in warfare.

Pronunciation.—[1] brōch; [2] krē'tŭr; [3] shà grĭn' or shà grēn'; [4] bĕl'lūs.

248—Superscription of a Letter



Draw three envelopes and address each as below, using abbreviations.

Doctor Nathan Smith Lincoln, 1514 H Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mister James Russell Lowell, Elmwood Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Professor Robert Lee, 9 Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

249—Animals

elk, lynx, mole, toad, zē'bra, cham'ois (shăm'mў), rac coon, ī'bex, măr'mot, jack'a̤l, por'cu pīne, ga zelle', musk'rat, hy ē'na, car'i bo̤o, o pŏs'sum, chim păn'zee, gu̇in'ea-pig, rhī nŏc'e rŏs, bab oon'.

250—The Camel

Dictation.—The camel is called "the ship of the desert." Without it the great deserts could not be crossed. Its broad, clumsy feet do not sink in the sand. Its eyes and nostrils are protected from the sand-storms. The camel's hump is a store house of fat, which furnishes food. The stomach is so formed that it can carry enough water to last a week.

251

blouṣe	cis tern	Cau ca sian	steppes
breathe	clean ly	col an der	tru ly
el lipse	dăh'lia	fa mil iar	vil lain
de spair	cru sāde'	des'o late	cut ler y
um pire	cọu'poṇ	de pos it	hap pened
jun ior	com merce	tran'som	oc curred
a corn	cour te sy	ven'ti late	prec'i pice

252

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.—*Longfellow.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

253—Geography

The plants and animals of Australia are singular. Some of the trees shed their bark instead of their leaves. The leaves are narrow and turn the edge towards the ground, so there is very little shade. The kangaroo is the largest animal. The mother carries her young in a pouch under her body until they are old enough to take care of themselves.

254—Pronunciation

past'ūre	līthe	fau'çet	grēaṣ'y
pē'o ny	nōōk	flăunt	pō'e sy
pärse	jäun'ty	gŏṣ'ling	rĕṣ'o lūte
sē'riēṣ	ŏn'ward	ḡŏs'pel	re elūse'
scârçe	queūe (kū)	grā'tis	grăt'i tude

255—Geography

Bra zil′	Ä con cä′guä	Co to pax′i
Chi′li	Väl pä raī′sō	Mä rä jo′ [2]
Pan a mä′	Rī′o Ja nēi′rō	Ma gel′lan
Pä rä nä′	Bue′nos Ay′res [1]	Guaў a quīl′ [3]
Ec ua dōr′	Ma dēi′rä	Car ib bē′an

Write in vertical columns: names | what | where.

256

monk	piv ot	pub lic	tas sel
mur mur	part ner	rum mage	trel lis
mys ter y	phys ic	skir mish	tus sle
par a ble	pi ous	sol emn	weap on
par cel	pi ra cy	spe cie	wel fare
mes sage	pit i ful	stam mer	syr inge

257

Copy:

From our ancestors come our names, but from our virtues, our honors. Manners often make fortunes.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.
—*George Herbert.*

258

take	takes	took	tak en	tak ing
write	writes	wrote	writ ten	writ ing
see	sees	saw	seen	see ing
am	is	was	been	be ing
go	goes	went	gone	go ing

Pronunciation.—[1] bō′nās ā′rīz; [2] mä rä zhō′; [3] gwī ā kēl′.

259—Dictation

Goods are carried over land by porters in Africa, by dogs in Siberia, by llamas in the Andes, by camels on the desert, by reindeer in Lapland, and by horses and railroads in more civilized countries.

The steamer "Empress of India," from Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal, laden with myrrh, camphor, nutmegs, cassia, shellac, ambergris, asafetida, tapestry, matting, cardamoms, and pomegranates.

260—Famous Buildings

Fō'rum	Văt'i can	Wind sor Cas tle
Lo͝uvre	Păr'the non	Win ter Pal ace
St. Mark's	Col i sē'um	Dōġ'e's Pal ace
St. Paul's	Căt'a combs	Crys tal Pal ace
St. Pe ter's	Säns Sou çi'	Lean ing Tow er
Krĕm'lin	Ĕif fĕl' Tow er	Arch of Tri umph

Write where each building is found and something about it.

261—Kings and Queens of England

"First William, the Norman, then William, his son;
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John.
Next Henry the Third, Edwards one, two, and three;
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess.
Then Jamie, the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell another Charles too.
Next James called the Second ascended the throne;
Then good William and Mary together came on;
Till Anne, Georges four, and fourth William passed,
God sent Queen Victoria; may she long be the last."

262—Review

e ras er	dic'tion a ry	scythe	clay'ey
bar'y tone	mack'er el	feign	tac'it
or'ches tra	jew'el ry	zeph'yr	gyp'sy
cam paign'	veg'e ta ble	liq'uor	gest'ure
glac'i er	cas'si mere	giz'zard	salm'on
mount'ain	sar sa pa ril'la	gey'ser	wool'en

263

al pac'a	par'lia ment	thief	dai'sy
sal'a ry	cyl'in der	toi'let	doc'ile
boy'cott	cem'e ter y	Thames	rep'tile
ox'y gen	am'e thyst	ac'id	im'age
em'er y	Ra'leigh	pum'ice	cor'nice
tur quoise'	hun'dredth	ber'yl	ci'pher

264

skep'tic	Ches'a peake	weird	can'cel
squal'id	ver'ti cal	myrrh	con cede'
squir'rel	de li'cious	which	pleas'ure
schol'ar	syl'la ble	straight	ped'dler
myr'i ad	ker'o sene	weap'on	vil'lage
wiz'ard	med'i cine	syr'inge	griz'zly

265

i'ci cle	ver mil'ion	a dieu'	tus'sle
rum'mage	Ni ag'a ra	col'lie	cer'tain
lun'cheon	sep'a rate	twelfth	cha grin'
sur'name	pen i ten'tia ry	be lieve'	cot'tage
car'a mel	re ceived'	the'a ter	sup pose'
span'iel	ex hi bi'tion	res'er voir	de vel'op

PART III

266

Copy :

Make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts! None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts, proof against all adversity; bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure-houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us; houses built without hands for souls to live in.—*Ruskin.*

267—History

In di an	squaw	scalped	wil der ness
spear	pap poose	ship wreck	suf fer ing
wig wam	war rior	ex plore	set tle ment
wam pum	cal u met	col o ny	Eng lish
moc ca sin	dis cov er y	per ma nent	Dutch
tom a hawk	pi o neers	nav i ga tor	Span ish

Bal bo'a	Se bas'tian Cab'ot
Cham plain'	A mer'i cus Ves pu'cius
Fran'cis Drake	Chris'to pher Co lum'bus
Pon'ce de Le on'	Fer'di nand de So'to
Wal'ter Ra'leigh	Bar thol'o mew Gos'nold

Write in vertical columns : name | a place discovered | date of discovery.

Ex.: Balboa | Pacific Ocean | 1513.

268—Prefixes

A prefix is a syllable or syllables joined to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

mis—wrong, wrongly: misuse, to use wrongly.
un—not: unreal, not real.
mis: judge, deeds, place, call, con duct, deal, fit, fort une, lead, pro nounce, print, count.
un: easy, buck le, de cid ed, loose, mar ried, a ware, merci ful, sea son a ble, skill ful, thank ful.

Write the words with the prefix. Write sentences, using five of the words you have just made.

269—Dictation

The Indian invented the snow-shoe and the birch canoe.

De Soto was buried in the Mississippi.

Raleigh wrote on a window-pane, "Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall." Queen Elizabeth, seeing the line, wrote below, "If thy heart fails thee, do not climb at all."

Florida was named in honor of Easter, the day on which Ponce de Leon landed. The Spanish name for Easter is *Pascua Florida.*

270—Arithmetic

par	re ceipt	rad i cal	pro por tion
târe	par tial	spe cif ic	re cip ro cal
in dex	ra ti o	pre mi um	prom is so ry
pro ceeds	en dorse	con sign'or	*ad va lo'rem*
prof it	mort gage	con sign ee'	ev o lu tion
as sets	pol i cy	con se quent	in vo lu tion
ledg er	ex pō'nent	cred it or	li a bil i ties

271—Flowers

cal'la	a za'le a	a nem'o ne
phlox	cy̆c'la men	pōr tu lā'ca
sy rĭn'ga	ca mĕl'li a	a lys'sum
ver be na	he'li o trōpe	be go'ni a
fūch'si a	ar bū'tus	clem'a tis
mag no'li a	lark'spur	gla dī'o lus
o le an'der	he pat'i ca	tube'rose
co'le us	gen'tian	jon'quil
pe tu'ni a	daf'fo dil	nar cis'sus
wis ta'ri a	col'um bīne	nas tur'tium
ŏx'a lis	mi gnon ette'	rhō do den'dron

272

Flower, in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies ;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.—*Tennyson.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

273—cle, cal

cu ti cle	lyr ic al	cler ic al	hys ter'ic al
mir a cle	spher ic al	crit ic al	sym met ric al
ob sta cle	sur gic al	cyn ic al	i den tic al
par ti cle	trag ic al	whim şi cal	gram mat ic al
spec ta cle	op tic al	prac ti cal	an a lyt ic al
trēa'cle	clas sic al	phys ic al	ē nig mat'ic al
man a cle	com ic al	med ic al	em blem at ic al

274—Sometimes Confused

sculp'tor, a carver of stone.
sculpt'ūre, act of carving.
proph'e sȳ, to foretell.
proph'e cȳ, a prediction.
pre cede', to go before.
pro ceed', to advance.

light'en ing, to make light.
light'ning, electric flash.
pa'tients, sick people.
pa'tience, endurance.
diṣ eaṣe', illness.
de çease', death.

Study the spelling and definitions. Write sentences, using the words.

275

1. His (prophesy, prophecy) was fulfilled. 2. Let us run with (patience, patients) the race that is set before us.—*Bible.* 3. (Lightening, Lightning) must always (proceed, precede) thunder. 4. Enjoy the kingdom after my (decease, disease).—*Shakespeare.* 5. Phidias was a famous (sculpture, sculptor) of ancient Greece. 6. The captain ordered the (lightning, lightening) of the vessel. 7. The remedy is worse than the (disease, decease).—*Shakespeare.* 8. The physician cured many (patience, patients). 9. He forth on his journey did (precede, proceed). 10. The Greeks ornamented their temples with (sculptor, sculpture).

Write the sentences, selecting the right words.

276—Geography

Ab er deen'	Al taï'	Ath'ens	Baï'kal
A dri at'ic	Am'ster dam	At'las	Băn'gor
A gụl'has	Ant'wĕrp	Aus'tri a	Băn kŏk'
Al'ba ny	Ap'en nīnes	A zōres'	Ba'ton Rouge
A leū'tian	Arch ān'gel	Ba hā'ma	Bel'gi um
Al giers'	As tra khän'	Bäh ï'a	Ben gâl'

Write in a column, putting opposite each *what* and *where* it is.

277—Grammar

nom'i na tive	pas'sive	in dic'a tive
ob ject'ive	pos'i tive	sub junc'tive
pos ses'sive	com par'a tive	po ten'tial
ap po si'tion	su per'la tive	co or'di nate
com'ple ment	aux il'ia ry	sub or'di nate
an te ced'ent	par'ti cĭ ple	de clar'a tive
con ju ga'tion	in fin'i tive	im per'a tive
de clen'sion	tran'si tive	ex clam'a to ry
com par'i son	ir reg'u lar	in ter rog'a tive

278—Dictation

Ages ago there were large pine forests in the northern part of Germany. Amber is the hardened gum of a pine tree. After a storm great quantities are found in the sea-weed that has been washed on the southern shore of the Baltic Sea. Insects and pieces of the cones are sometimes found in the amber. It is used for making beads, necklaces, earrings, mouthpieces of pipes, and is burned for perfume.

279—History

char ter	pil lo ry	de lu sion	Pu ri tan
ex tent'	mas sa cre	per se cute	cav a liēr'
treat y	de fi ance	em i grant	a troç'i ty
Quak er	pal i sade'	treach er y	au thor i ty
am bush	am bus cade	pes ti lence	pros per i ty
fron'tiēr	witch craft	dif fer ent	tol er ā'tion
friend ship	ac com plish	co lo ni al	ex plo ra tion

Sam o set Rog er Wil liams Wil liam Penn
Po ca hon tas Miles Stan dish James O'gle thorpe

280—Prefixes*

dis—not: disallow, not allow.
re—again: reset, set again.

dis: believe, agree, credit, trust, content, courteous, regard, loyal, oblige, approve.

re: appear, create, gain, ascend, insure, join, assure, open, deem, build, capture.

Write the words with prefix added. Divide these words into syllables. Mark the vowel sound in the accented syllable. Give the meanings of the derivative words.

281—Mollusks

mus'sel[1]	cow'ry	whorl	ven'tral
whelk	lim'pet	spire	dor'sal
squid	cut'tle	ā'pex	or'i fice
quạ'haug[2]	nạu'ti lus	sūt'ūre	sī'phon
bar'na cle	mŏl'lusk	feel'ers	bī'vălve
scạl'lop	per'i wiṇk le	ap'er tūre	ten'ta cles

Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.
—*Pope.*

282—Dictation

"We meet," said Penn, "on the broad pathway of good faith and good will. No advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. The friendship between you and me I will not compare to a chain; for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood."

---

* See list of prefixes in Part IV. **Pronunciation.**—[1] mŭs's'l; [2] kwạ'hŏg.

283—cy, sy

leg a cy	ur gen cy	in'ti ma cy	her e sy
in fan cy	cur ren cy	ex i gen cy	ec sta sy
de cen cy	con stan cy	cel i ba cy	em bas sy
se cre cy	fal la cy	con spir'a cy	jeal ous y
re gen cy	clem en cy	ac'cu ra cy	min strel sy
flu en cy	brill ian cy	e mer'gen cy	lep ro sy
va can cy	buoy an cy	com'pe ten cy	hy poc'ri sy

284—Often Confused

affect : The sun ——s the earth with cold and heat.
effect : Every —— has its cause.
in gĕn'ious : James Watt was an —— boy.
in gĕn'u ous : Deceitful is the opposite of ——.
ve rac i ty : A man of —— is always believed.
vo rac i ty : The —— of the shark is well known.
lin i ment : —— is a kind of ointment.
lin e a ment : Six wings he wore to shade
His ——s divine.—*Milton.*

285—Geography

Ber mū'das	Bŏs'po rus	Cal lä'o	Cin cin nä'ti
Berne	Bŏth'ni a	Ca răc'cas	Col o rä'do
Bo go tä'	Brook'lyn	Căs'pi an	Co pen hā'gen
Bom bāy'	Cā'diz	Cay enne'[2]	Cor'sĭ ca
Bor deaux'[1]	Caī'ro	Ce vennes'[3]	Cri mē'a
Bôr'ne o	Cal cut'ta	Chärles'ton	De troit'

Copy words. Write opposite each *what* and *where* it is.

Pronunciation.—[1] bôr dō'; [2] kā yĕn' or kī ĕn'; [3] sā vĕnn',

286—Diseases

gout	ca tarrh'	jäun'dice	hem'or rhage
croup	asth'ma	quin'sy	rheu'ma tism
a'gue	mēa'sles	scur'vy	neū ral'gi a
mumps	ul'cer	tȳ'phoid	pneū mo'ni a
fe'ver	ab'scess	scrŏf'u la	dys pep'si a
grippe	in flu en'za	nau'se a (shē)	pa ral'y sis
can'cer	chil'blain	pleu'ri sy	diph the'ri a
col'ic	ver'ti go	de lir'i um	hy dro pho'bi a

287—History

writs	bul let	ef fi gy	in de pend'ent
re sist	pow der	al li ance	dĕc la rā'tion
mobbed	ram part	as sem bly	ca lam'i ty
war rant	car tridge	pro hib it	vŏl un teer'
un ion	pā'tri ot	tax a tion	e vac'u ate
suf frage	re pealed'	tyr'an ny	rĕv o lū'tion
of fi'cial	mĭ lĭ'tia	op pres sion	ū ni ver'sal
re doubt'	lib'er ty	gov ern ment	rĕp re sent'

288—Dictation

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

—*Emerson.*

If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms, never—never—never.—*William Pitt.*

289—Prefixes

Rule.—When the first letter of a word and the last letter of the prefix are the same, both letters are kept.

nerve	un nerve	e cho	re e cho
spell	mis spell	e lect	re e lect
spend	mis spend	le gal	il le gal
step	mis step	sev er	dis sev er
en gage	re en gage	mor tal	im mor tal
sat is fy	dis sat is fy	sim i lar	dis sim i lar

290—Cious

con'science	a troç'i ty	vice
con'scious	a tro'cious	vĭ'cious
ca pac'i ty	mal'ĭçe	vī vac'i ty
ca pa'cious	ma li'cious	vī va'cious
te nac'i ty	av'a rice	sa gac'i ty
te na'cious	av a ri'cious	sa ga'cious
pre eoç'i ty	ca prīce'	ju di'cial
pre cō'cious	ca prĭ'cious	ju di'cious

291—Dictation

Candles are made of tallow, wax, spermaceti,[1] and paraffine.[2]

Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.

In weaving cloth, the woof crosses the warp.

The fly, sitting upon the axle of a chariot wheel, said, "What a dust do I raise!"

Aristotle[3] and Plato were the most distinguished philosophers of antiquity.[4]

Pronunciation.—[1] spĕr mā sē'tĭ ; [2] păr'ăf fin ; [3] ăr'is tot-l ; [4] ăn tĭk'wĭ tў.

292—Sometimes Confused

1 { ac cept', to take
  { ex cept', to leave out

2 { ad viçe', counsel
  { ad viṣe', to give counsel

3 { at tend'ance, act of waiting on
  { at tend'ants, those who attend

4 { for'mer ly, time past
  { form'al ly, in a formal way

5 { sta'tion a ry, fixed
  { sta'tion er y, paper, pens, etc.

6 { pop'ū loŭs, full of people
  { pop'ū laçe, the people

Make oral sentences, using the words above.

293

China is a (6) country. Will you (1) my (2)? King Arthur had brave (3). The (6) swarmed in the streets. (4) buffaloes roamed over the Great Plains. A (5) engine drew the car to the top of the hill. The (3) was large at every lecture (1) the first. I shall no more (2) thee. A stationer sells (5). The meeting was (4) opened by the president.

Write the sentences, using the right word from the list above.

294—Medicines

al um	pep sin	an'ĭse	bel la dŏn'na
tan'ṣy	ip'e cac	ar'ni ca	va lē'ri an
pot ash	ī'o dĭne	tinct'ūre	am mō'ni a
sen na	cal'o mel	săs'sa frăs	dĭg ĭ tā'lĭs
qui'nīne [1]	ac'o nīte	glўç'er ĭne	ca thar'tic
poul tice	quas'si a [2]	cas'tor-oil	par e gor'ic
ton ic	mag ne'si a [3]	lau'da num	chlo'ro form

Pronunciation.—[1] kwĭ'nĭne or kwĭ nīne'; [2] kwŏsh'ĭ à; [3] măg nē'shĭ à.

295—Suffixes

A suffix is a syllable or syllables joined to the end of a word to change its meaning.

VERBS

ed, did: talk*ed,* did talk; **en,** to make: short*en,* to make short; **ing,** continuing: talk*ing,* continuing to talk.

sneered	length en	short en	pitch ing
mount ed	moist en	wid en	touch ing
round ed	whit en	fright en	sour ing
de vised	damp en	straight en	i ron ing

296—ar, er, or

tu bu lar	bear er	vic tor	ju ror
tab u lar	lodg er	val or	fla vor
pop u lar	cor o ner	tu tor	ru mor
cir cu lar	mourn er	tre mor	or a tor
cal en dar	strag gler	trai tor	stu por
sec u lar	vend er	tor por	splen dor
mus cu lar	in trūd'er	suit or	sur vey or

297—Comma

***Rule.*—Nouns in apposition, with their modifying words, are separated by commas.**

Dictation.—Æsop, the author of Æsop's Fables, was a slave.

The largest city in the world is London, the capital of England.

Milton, the great English poet, wrote "Paradise Lost" after he became blind.

Daniel Webster, the great statesman, died with the words "I still live," on his lips.

Greece, the most noted country of antiquity, was a little larger than half the State of New York.

298—History

whig	phā'lanx	re bel lion	co a li tion
tar iff	pa rade'	slav er y	in dem ni ty
con gress	pa trol	dem o crat	fed er al ist
pa role'	mar tial	chap lain	ma neū'ver
scab'bard	block ade	mon i tor	re pub'li can
pāss'port	pen sion	bom bard'	in aug u rā'tion

299

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?

—*Scott.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

300—Officers in the Army

Copy:

Gen er al	Gen.	Ser'geant [3]	Serg.
Colonel [1]	Col.	Cor'po ral	Corpl.
Ma'jor	Maj.	Quar ter mas'ter	Q. M.
Cap'tain	Capt.	Pay mas'ter	P. M.
Lieu ten'ant [2]	Lieut.	Sur'geon	Surg.

Which officer ranks highest? lowest? What are the duties of Quartermaster? Paymaster? Surgeon? Who is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States? Using the abbreviated title, write the names of the great generals you have seen; of those you have heard about.

Pronunciation.—[1] kûr'nel; [2] lû tĕn'ant *or* lĕv tĕn'ant; [3] sär'gent *or* sär'jent.

301—Suffixes—Nouns

er, one who : build*er,* one who builds.
ness, state of being : ill*ness,* state of being ill.

sing er	preach er	deaf ness	soft ness
wait er	la bor er	firm ness	sweet ness
start er	lect ur er	swift ness	round ness
catch er	ex am in er	fierce ness	prompt ness
think er	com mand er	hard ness	wretch ed ness

Speak clearly, if you speak at all,
Carve every word before you let it fall.—*Holmes.*

302—ise, ize

chas tise′	bap tize′	a pol′o gize	or′gan ize
crit′i cise	cap size	har′mo nize	mag net ize
cat e chise	re′al ize	gal va nize	sym pa thize
ad ver tise	i dol ize	fer ti lize	sol em nize
ex er cise	civ il ize	col o nize	rec og nize
mer chan dise	cen tral ize	tan ta lize	păt ron ize
en ter prise	le gal ize	dram a tize	mem o rize

303—Bamboo

Dictation.—The Chinese use bamboo in over five hundred different ways. The farmer builds his houses and fences with it, his furniture is made from it, while the tender shoots furnish a delicious food for his table. Chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, the broom for sweeping, the mattress to lie upon, the book to study from, the hat to screen the head, the paper to write on, and the pencil to write with, are a few of the ways in which a Chinaman uses bamboo.

304—Army Words

sol dier	pla tōōn′	sen try	siēge
com pa ny	bat tal′ion	pick et	sut′ler
reg i ment	sword [2]	ū′ni form	re cruit′
brĭ gāde′	sā′ber	knap′sack	hos pi tal
dĭ vis′ion	bāy′on et	can teen′	gar ri son
corps [1]	pis tol	ep′au lĕt	coun′ter sign
in′fant ry	car′bīne	bag gage	cōurt-mar′tial
cav′al ry	mus ket	cāis′son	am mu nĭ′tion
ar til′le ry	ri fle	bĭv′ouac [3]	for ti fi cā′tion
en gi neers′	can non	fur′lōugh	in trench′ment

305

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner, and all the quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!

—*Shakespeare.*

There never was a good war or a bad peace.—*Franklin.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

306—Geography

Dres den	Gal ves ton	Ham burg	Jū′ra
E gypt	Gan′gēş	Ha wai i [5]	Lab ra dōr′
Elbe	Green wich [4]	Hāy′ti	La dō′ga
Eu phrā′tes	Gui ā′na	Hin dos tan′	Lā Guay′ra
Fin is têrre′	Guin′ea	Ho ang′ho	Lĕg′horn
Flor ence	Hague	Hū′ron	Je rū′sa lem

Copy the words, putting opposite each *what* and *where* it is.

Pronunciation.—[1] kōr; [2] sōrd; [3] bĭv′wăk; [4] grĕn′wĭch or grĕn′ĭj; [5] hā wī′ē.

307—Synonyms

Adjacent lands; *contiguous* houses; *adjoining* fields.

A person *solicits, entreats,* and *beseeches* from necessity; and, in a state of distress, *supplicates* and *implores.*

Tedious discourse; *wearisome* march; *tiresome* journey; *irksome* toil.

Clever trick; *adroit* pick-pocket; *dexterous* swordsman; *expert* oarsman; *skillful* physician; *ingenious* mechanic; *inventive* brain.

The words in italics are to be studied.

308—Relating to Disease

e ther	oc u list	hic cough	symp tom
brō'mĭne	an'o dȳne	an ti dote	ap o plex y
e lix ir	sed a tive	ep i dem'ic	phar ma cy
reç'i pē	nar cot'ic	spĕ'cial ist	hyp'no tism
e met ic	pan a cē'a	gas tric	a poth e ca ry
o'pi āte	so lū'tion	scrof u la	pre scrip tion
a̲u rist	stim u lant	ma lā'ri a	con va les'cent

309—Dictation

" Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers."

The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweetbriar and the wild-rose; the meadows are enameled with clover blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum begin to swell, and the cherry to glow among the green leaves.—*Irving.*

310—Suffixes—Adjectives

er, more : weaker, more weak.
est, most : weakest, most weak.
ish, like : girlish, like a girl.
ful, full of : peaceful, full of peace.
less, without : heartless, without heart.

Add *er, est*—great, smooth, shallow, cheap, deep, young, soft, cold, tough, proud, prompt.

Add *ish*—heathen, yellow, elf, pagan, wasp, churl.

Add *ful*—pain, faith, sorrow, glee, rest, mirth.

Add *less*—home, worth, guilt, aim, match, peer, fear, money, house, heed, use.

311—Arithmetic

grace	in sūr'er	cer tif'i cate	nom i nal ly
pōll	as sess or	cor po ra'tion	in vest ment
stock	tax a ble	part ner ship	un'der wri ter
lev ied	guar an tee'	stock hold er	ap pli ca'tion
in come	re al es tate	val u ā'tion	il lus tra tion
di rect or	ac cu rate	ex pi ra tion	ex pla na tion

312

Copy :

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel ;
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy ; rich, not gaudy ;
Neither a borrower nor a lender be ;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.
This above all,—to thine own self be true ;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—*Shakespeare.*

313—The Church

tab'er na cle	pas tor	eld er	al tar
tem ple	priest	trust ee'	shrine
sȳn'a gŏgue	arch bish'op	ves'try man	tran sept
ca thē'dral	car'di nal	sex ton	chan cel
chap el	mis'sion a ry	chor is ter	pul pit
mosque[1]	cŏl'pōrt eur	pre cĕn'tor	săc'ri lĕge
cler gy	dēa'con	stee ple	sănct'ū a ry

314—Legend of Robin-Redbreast

"Bearing his cross, while Christ passed forth forlorn,
His Godlike forehead by the mock crown torn,
A little bird took from that crown one thorn.
To soothe the dear Redeemer's throbbing head,
That bird did what she could; His blood, 'tis said,
Down dropping, dyed her tender bosom red.
Since then no wanton boy disturbs her nest;
Weasel nor wild cat will her young molest;
All sacred deem the bird of ruddy breast."

Copy, memorize, and recite.

315

săc'ra ment	rĭt'ū al	in cense
serv ice	com mūn'ion	hymn book
mat ins	ser mon	lă i ty
bap tism	prâ'er	dis cī'ple
lit'a ny	sûr'plĭce	rec to ry
lit'ur gy	crų'ci fix	par son age
ves pers	rō'ṣa ry	pen i tence
cĕr'e mo ny	cen ser	right'eous ness[2]

Pronunciation.—[1] mŏsk; [2] rī'chŭs nĕs.

316—Synonyms

Abandon an enterprise, *desert* a post, *leave* the country, *forsake* evil companions, *relinquish* a claim, *quit* business, *resign* an office, *renounce* the world, *abdicate* a throne, *surrender* a town.

A *fanciful* notion, *fantastic* dress, *visionary* scheme, *capricious* temper, *whimsical* writer, *imaginary* good.

A *brave* or *valiant* soldier, *fearless* of danger, *courageous* general, *intrepid* conduct, *undaunted* resolution, *valorous* in combat.

Copy the words in italics. Separate them into syllables. Mark the vowel sounds in the accented syllables.

317—e ous, i ous

pit e ous	spu ri ous	cu ta'ne ous
boun te ous	de lir i ous	er ro ne ous
ā'que ous	du bi ous	il lus tri ous
gas e ous	im'pi ous	spon ta ne ous
hid e ous	ab ste'mi ous	punc til i ous
nau seous (shus)	com mo di ous	su per cil'i ous
du te ous	am phib i ous	mis cel la ne ous

318—Washington

Dictation.—"In person Washington was robust, and above the middle height. He was thoughtful and reserved without being repulsive. His manners were those of the old school of English gentlemen. Although mild and humane, he was stern in the performance of duty, and never upon such occasions yielded to softness or compassion. On his decease his worth was justly appreciated, and the sorrow at his loss was universal and sincere."

319

"The sun was pouring its —— rays upon the —— desert, when a —— halted for —— and repose. The tents were —— for shade, the —— were unladen, and each tired ——, reclining upon the sand, —— his favorite —— of the pipe, or —— to one of those long, dull tales, with which the —— of the East are wont to amuse each other in their —— through the desert."

cam els	lis tened	A rā'bi an	in hab i tants
en joyed	car a van	me rid i an	jour'ney ings
lux u ry	ar ranged	Mus'sul man	re fresh ment

Write the paragraph, filling the blanks with words from the list.

320—Physics

lens	e lec tric'i ty	grav'i ty
con'cave	in'su late	co hē'sion
tel'e scope	gal van'ic	pres'sure
mī'cro scope	phō'no graph	suc'tion
bat'ter y	mag'net ism	pneū mat'ic
ba rom'e ter	mo men'tum	hy dro stat'ic
ther mom e ter	ve loc'i ty	e qui lib'ri um

321—ant, ent

el'e gant	ig no rant	cov'e nant	clâir voy'ant
as sail'ant	as sist ant	ar ro gant	com'bat ant
dil'i gent	in dul gent	in clem'ent	be nef'i cent
af flu ent	de pend ent	con sist ent	bel lig er ent
as cend'ant	ex pē'di ent	de fend ant	im per ti nent

322—Suffixes—Adjective and Adverbial

ly—like, manner: womanly, like a woman; calmly, in a calm manner.

ous—full of: mischievous, full of mischief.

able, ible—can be: eatable, can be eaten.

un just	un just ly	re al	re al ly
lan guid	lan guid ly	meek	meek ly
se cure	se cure ly	court	court ly
se ri ous	se ri ous ly	an nu al	an nu al ly
spite ful	spite ful ly	in tent	in tent ly
un u su al	un u su al ly	for mer	for mer ly
dread ful	dread ful ly	fre quent	fre quent ly

323—ous

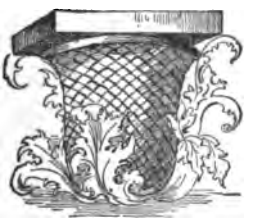
grief	griev ous	pore	pōr'ous
joy	joy ous	ri ot	ri ot ous
vice	vi cious	glo ry	glo ri ous
stud y	stu di ous	dan ger	dan ger ous
la bor	la bo ri ous	mur der	mur der ous
in dus try	in dus tri ous	ma lā'ri à	ma lā'ri ous

324—able, ible

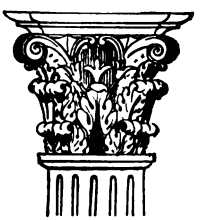
pay a ble	cul pa ble	fal li ble	au di ble
blām'a ble	a vail a ble	fēa'si ble	leg i ble
tam a ble	ex cus a ble	ed i ble	dis çern'i ble
teach a ble	re cēiv'a ble	hor ri ble	per mis si ble
ten a ble	in flăm'ma ble	fu si ble	sus cep ti ble
ca pa ble	dĕs'pi ca ble	for ci ble	re spon si ble
af fa ble	in im'i ta ble	sen si ble	in cor'ri gi ble

325—Architecture

E gyp'tian	fa çāde'	pin'na cle	aīsle
Moor ish	tow er	min'a ret	trŭss
Ro man	spire	pōr'ti co	groin
Goth ic	col on nāde'	can o py	dor mer
Nor man	băl'co ny	nĭche	fes tōōn'
Dor ic	bal us trāde'	vo lūte'	ō'ri el
I ŏn'ic	cor'nĭce	scroll	ped'i ment
Co rĭn'thi an	cap i tal	nave	ped es tal



Basket and Acanthus Plant.



Corinthian Capital.

326—Legend of the Corinthian Capital

A young girl of Corinth died, and her nurse collected the articles which she had loved, put them in a basket on her grave, and laid a tile on top of it. By chance the basket was placed on the roots of an acanthus plant, and this, sprouting in the spring, partly covered the basket with its leaves, some of which, reaching the tile, turned downward, as shown in the picture.

An architect named Callimachus,[1] who happened to see it, was struck by its beauty, and thought it would make a fine capital for a column, and by changing it a little he made the Corinthian column, which thus got its name from Corinth.—*Young Folks' Cyclopædia.*

Read the story and re-write it in your own words.

Pronunciation.—[1] kal lĭm'a kus.

327—Suffixes

***Rule.*—Silent *e* is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.**

Add *ing:* strive, oblige, come, scare, blame, edge, rescue
Add *ish:* thieve, rogue, style, white, blue, knave, brute
Add *al:* remove, prime, arrive, doctrine
Add *ous:* grieve, virtue, nerve
Add *able:* sale, value, cure, move, believe, deplore, improve

Write the derivative words.

328—able, ible

ē'qua ble	im mo̤v'a ble	plau si ble
suit a ble	ir'ri ta ble	in del i ble
laud a ble	de plōr'a ble	i ras ci ble
pit i a ble	ter ri ble	di gest i ble
a gree a ble	vis i ble	ir re sist i ble
vul'ner a ble	cred i ble	com bus ti ble
at tain'a ble	el i gi ble	con tempt i ble

329

Dictation.—Such a starved bank of moss—
Till, that May-morn,
Blue ran the flash across;
Violets were born!—*Robert Browning.*

330

ac crṳe'	a thwart'	con quer	ath'lete
a chiēve'	vict uals[1]	ăl'ien	bo̤u'doir[4]
a ghast	cro chet[2]	ăl'ōes	cal lous
ba zäar'	bou quet[3]	anx ious	burg lar
ca det	brṳ nette'	brĭg'and	dul cet
con gēal'	car toon	drug get	dăunt'less

Pronunciation.—[1] vĭt'lz; [2] krō shā'; [3] bōō kā'; [4] bōō dwōr'.

331

Brood of chick ens	Flock of sheep geese	Crowd of peo ple	Fleet of ships	Suite [1] of rooms at ten dants
Class of boys plants	Gang of slaves thieves	Clump of trees shrubs	Clus ter of grapes stars	Drove of cat tle buf fa loes
Suit of ar mor	Team of dogs	Shock of corn	Shoal of fish	Herd of deer
Crew of sail ors	ox en hors es mules	Bĕv'y of dam sels	Lit ter of pigs	swine cam els el e phants

Copy, and add to each list any words that can properly be used in the way indicated.

332

Dictation.—Do not think of your faults; still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it; and as you can, try to imitate it; and your faults will drop off like dead leaves, when their time comes.—*Ruskin.*

333—Difficult Dissyllables

ey'ry	la'va	ma rīne'	diş dāin'
eÿe'let	lēis'ure	mar tyr	glŏb'ūle
frag ile	jour nal	naph tha	hŏs'tage
frag ment	lan guage	nūi'sance	cres'cent
ghast ly	lăun'dry	zouăve' [3]	tor'toise [4]
gor geous [2]	măl treat'	ça rāde'	tort'ūre

Pronunciation.—[1] swēt; [2] gôr'jŭs; [3] zwäv or zoō äv'; [4] tôr'tis.

334—Suffixes

***Rule.*—Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* before *able* and *ous*, to keep *c* and *g* soft.**

change	change a ble	man age	man age a ble
charge	charge a ble	mar riage	mar riage a ble
trace	trace a ble	cour age	cou ra'geous
no tice	no tice a ble	out rage	out ra'geous
ser vice	ser vice a ble	ad van tage	ad van ta'geous

335—Geography

Leīp'sic	Mal'a ga	Mo'eha	Na ples
Le vant'	Mal'ta	Mec'ca	New Zēa'land
Lis bon	Mar seilles'[2]	Mŏnt re a̤l'	Nī'ġer
Loire[1]	Mat a pan'	Mo roc'co	O ne̤'ga
Ly ons	Mes sī'na	Mos'cōw	Ot'ta wa̤
Ma drăs'	Mĭl'an	Mū'nich	Pal'es tīne

Copy the words. Write opposite each *what* and *where* it is.

336—Pearls

Dictation.—Pearls are found both fastened to the shell and loose in the flesh of the oyster. Sometimes as many as twenty of different sizes are found in one shell. It is thought that some substance like a grain of sand lodges under the mantle of the oyster. It is soon covered with nacre,[3] or mother-of-pearl. The Chinese partly open the shell, slip under a little lead image of a god, and put the oyster back in the water. A beautiful pearl image is the result. The best pearls are found off the coast of Ceylon[4] and in the Persian Gulf.

Pronunciation.—[1] lwär; [2] mär sälz'; [3] nā'kẽr; [4] sẽ lōn'.

337—Accent

Noun or Adjective	*Verb*	*Noun or Adjective*	*Verb*
con'vict	con vict'	es'cort	es cort'
con'vert	con vert'	cem'ent	ce ment'
ab'stract	ab stract'	per'fect	per fect'
con'tract	con tract'	prĕs'age	pre sāge'
ob'ject	ob ject'	con'flict	con flict'
con'trast	con trast'	rec'ord	re cord'
ex'tract	ex tract'	sur'vey	sur vey'
ex'port	ex port'	trans'port	trans port'

Choose two words from each column and use each in a written sentence.

338—Dictation

The names of the days of the week are derived from old Saxon deities. Sunday means the day of the Sun ; Monday, day of the Moon ; Tuesday is the day of Tuisco ; Wednesday, the day of Woden, supreme god ; Thursday is named for Thor, the god of thunder ; Friday, Freya, goddess of love ; Saturday is the day of the Norse god, Saeter.

339—Physics

disk	di verge'	den'si ty	at trac'tion
vi'al	ex pand	in er'ti a[1]	at'mos phēre
fo cus	por'ous	plumb-line	cen trif'ū gal
pis ton	spec trum	con verge'	cen trip e tal
re pel'	vac'ū um	vi bra'tion	ex per i ment
sī'ren	tan'gent	im pul sive	com press i ble

Pronunciation.—[1] in ēr'shĭ ā.

340—Suffixes

***Rule.*—Silent *e* is retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant.**

Add *ful*	*less*	*ment*	*ly*	*ness*
hate	sense	move	fine	pale
bane	shame	al lure	pure	tame
peace	blame	a chieve	mere	rare
dis grace	de fence	de base	po lite	lame

Write the derivative words.

341—ance, ence

a bun'dance	tem per ance	au di ence
venge ance	ac quaint ance	dil i gence
ig no rance	an noy ance	ab sti nence
sus te nance	vē'he mence	rev er ence
vig i lance	el o quence	dif fi dence
griev ance	be nef i cence	in di gence
ob serv ance	mu nif i cence	con fi dence

342—Review of Capitals

Dictation.—In the Bible we read, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

I pray the prayer of Plato old,
"God make thee beautiful within."—*Whittier.*

The Wind and the Sun had a dispute.

Cromwell gained, at Naseby, a most decisive victory over the Royalists.

The months of July and August were named in honor of Julius Cæsar and Augustus Cæsar.

343

Good name, in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.—*Shakespeare.*

Write the meaning in your own words.

344—Geography

Pā rā′	Rhēimṣ	Se bas′to pol
Pam′li co	Rhōne	Shăng haī′
Pī′sa	Rī′ga	Sī am′
Pom pe′ii[1]	Rŏt′ter dăm	Sīn̤ gā pōre′
Po po cat a petl′	Sa hä′ra	Smȳr′na
Po tō′mac	St. He lē′na	Su ĕz′
Pȳr′e nees	San ti ä′go	Su mä′tra
Qui to[2]	Sa van′nah	Sus que han′na
Rạ′leigh	Scheldt[3]	Sȳd′ney

Copy the words. Write opposite each *what* and *where* it is.

345—Physics

valve	dȳ′na mō	ap pa rā′tus	fric tion
mo tor	en er gy	com bus′tion	in′ci dence
Bun′sen[4]	hȳ′dro gen	lū′mi nous	di rec′tion
mag net	neg a tive	re frac′tion	am′pli tude
fil′ings	in duc′tion	chro nom′e ter	re ac′tion
load stone	ar′ma tūre	nī′tro gen	Vol tā′ic

Pronunciation.—[1] pōm pā′yē; [2] kē′tō; [3] skēlt; [4] bōn′sn.

346—Suffixes

***Rule.*—When the last letter of a word and the first letter of a suffix are alike, both letters are usually retained.**

Add *ness:* plain, keen, green, mean, sullen, thin, wanton, open, clean, even, lean, solemn, stubborn, forlorn.

Add *ly:* awful, loyal, moral, lawful, useful, dismal, cruel, wool, joyful, mutual, dutiful, heedful, skillful.

Write the derivative words.

"Politeness is to do and say
The kindest things in the kindest way."

347—ie *and* ei

***Rule.*—*i* before *e*, except after *c*,**
Or when sounded as *a*, as in neighbor and weigh.—*Brewer.*

bier	ag grieve'	ceil	rein
tier	re lief	de ceit'	reign
mien	shield	de ceive	weigh
wield	re trieve'	con ceive	skein
lien	re prieve	con ceit	hei'nous
niece	mis'chief	re ceipt	o bei'sance
siege	sor tie'	re ceive	in veigh'
frieze	ker'chief	per ceive	neigh'bor

348—Gulf Stream

Dictation.—The Gulf Stream is a river in the ocean. Its banks and its bed are cold water. It differs from the surrounding water in color, temperature, saltness, direction of its current, and velocity. It carries driftwood from the West Indies to the shores of Iceland. Because of its benign influence the harbor of Hammerfest is never closed by ice.

349—a, e, i

fil a ment	lin'e al	rar i ty	ep i taph
al ma nac	rar e fy	ter ri fy	ten e ment
boun da ry	an'ġe lus	ver i fy	veg e tate
mal a dy	rev'e nūe	ret'i nūe	nu tri ment
dil'a to ry	sĕr e nāde'	char i ty	spec i men
lig a ment	trag e dy	prod i gy	mil'li ner y
prop a gate	des e crate	se ren'i ty	sec're ta ry

350—Queen Elizabeth

Dictation.—Queen Elizabeth was five-and-twenty years of age when she rode through the streets of London, from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, to be crowned. Her countenance was strongly marked, but on the whole, commanding and dignified. Her hair was red, and her nose something too long and sharp for a woman's. She was clever, but cunning and deceitful.—*Charles Dickens.*

351—Parts of the Body

ī'ris	thō'rax	ðe'çi put	ver'te bra
ten don	tis sue	e soph'a gus	aŭ ri cle
ton sil	glot tis	ven tri cle	in tes'tine
lar'y̆nx	trā'che a	sal'i va ry	căp'il la ry
an̲'kle	mus tāche'	cor'pus cle	car ti lage
scap'ū la	mem'brane	ep i der'mis	tў̆m'pa num

Dictation.—In an absolute monarchy the ruler has entire control of the lives and property of his subjects. Turkey and Russia are absolute monarchies. The ruler of Turkey is called a Sultan. The ruler of Russia is called a Czar, a word derived from *Cæsar.*

352

Rule.—*y* after a consonant becomes *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

jol ly	jol li ty	fan cy	fan ci ful
live ly	live li est	ho ly	ho li ness
pit y	pit i less	beau ty	beau ti fy
mer ry	mer ri ment	read y	read i ness
cop y	cop ied	mod i fy	mod'i fi er

Add *es* and *ous:* melody, fury, victory, ceremony, envy, glory, study, luxury, mystery.

Add *er, est, ly,* and *ness:* greedy, tidy, saucy, worthy, lazy, busy, heavy, dainty, happy, ready.

Write the derivative words.

353—Receipt

$425 $^{50}/_{100}$ *Erie, Pa., Aug.* 10, 1891.

Received of William English, Four Hundred Twenty-five $^{50}/_{100}$ *Dollars, in full of all demands to date.*

George Howard.

Copy receipt.

354—Geography

Tā'gus	Văl'daī	Sou dăn'
Tä hī'ti [1]	We'ṣer	Va lĕn'ci a
Thĭb'et [2]	Win'ni peg	Port Să ĭd'
Tī'gris	Worces'ter [4]	Cĕl'e beṣ [5]
Tō'kī ō	Yang-tse-Ki ang'	Ma nil'la
Tri ĕste' [3]	Yĕn i sę'ī	Kam tchät'ka
Trin i dad'	Zan zi bar'	Tăṣ mā'ni a
U'ru guay	Zuў'der Zee	O khŏtsk' [6]

Pronunciation.—[1] tä hē'tē; [2] tĭb'ĕt or tĭ bĕt'; [3] trē ĕst'; [4] wŏŏs'tęr; [5] sĕl'ę bēz; [6] ō kŏtsk'.

355—Promissory Note

Copy:

$375 $^{20}/_{100}$ *New York, June* 9, 1891.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay John Rice, or order, Three Hundred Seventy-five $^{20}/_{100}$ *Dollars, value received.*

Ralph Moulton.

356—Geometry

cone	frŭs'tum	tra pē'zi um	ge o met'ric al
con'vex	pol'y gon	pe rim'e ter	men su rā'tion
vol'ūme	rect'an gle	pȳr'a mid	hy poth'e nuse
sca lēne'	al'ti tude	right-an gled	e qui lat'e ral
rhom'bus	trap'e zoid	i sŏs'ce lēş	par al lel'o gram

357

Rest is not quitting the busy career;
Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere.
'Tis the brook's motion, clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean after its life;
'Tis loving and serving the highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving, and this is true rest.

—*J. S. Dwight.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

358—Silent e

bâsque	phys īque'	cat'a lŏgue	prō'logue
câsque	gro tĕsque'	sȳn'a gogue	col'lēague
tōque	stat ū esque'	ped'a gogue	in trīgue'
u nīque'	Ro man esque'	dī'a logue	ha răngue'

359—Suffixes

Rule.—**Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. (*x*, *k*, and *v* are never doubled.)**

Add *er, est, en:* fat, mad, red, sad, glad

Add *ed, er, ing:* plot, squat,* stir, stab, stop, drum, whip

Add *ed, ing:* refer, occur, regret, admit, pen, drop, brag, stun, allot, remit, equip,* acquit *

Write the derivative words.

360—c, s, sc

sol'ace	re sçind'	sçi at'ic
lat tice	co in'ci dence	ret'i cence
pau'ci ty	con de scend'	vaç'il late
tran scend'	scin'til late	os çil late
mac'er ate	ef fer vesce'	dĭ vēr'si ty
as cer tain'	ex cres'cence	prĕj'ū dĭce
ac qui esce	pro pen'si ty	prọ bŏs'çis

361

Copy, learn, and recite :

The day is done, and the darkness
  Falls from the wings of Night,
As a feather is wafted downward
  From an eagle in his flight.

And the night shall be filled with music,
  And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
  And as silently steal away.—*Longfellow.*

* **The letters *qu*, equivalent to *kw*, are consonants.**

362—Compound Words

rosy-cheeked	timepiece	elsewhere
hairbreadth	tongue-tied	numskull
forty-nine	thoroughbred	midday
bird's-eye	two-wheeled	forelock
to-morrow	forefather	hartshorn
heart's-ease	wherefore	waistcoat
carving-knife	nowadays	greensward

363

ae'on	ad hēre'	ab lu'tion	ae çel'er ate
ae'me	a dō'be	ab ra şion	a dul ter ate
a bўss'	ad vērse'	ad'e quāte	ac com pa ny
al'bum	act'u al	ad vo cate	ac knowl'edge
a frāid'	ae ō'li an	al le go ry	ag'ri cult ūre
ad'vent	a bil'i ty	ac com'plĭçe	a bom'i na ble
ab surd'	ac'ro bat	ab hor rence	ar ehi pel'a go

364—Application for a Position

Copy:

New York, Sept. 1, 1891.

Messrs. White, Smith & Co.

Gentlemen:

Having seen in the "Herald" your advertisement for a clerk, I desire to apply for the position. I graduated from the Grammar School last June, and refer you to Mr. George Young, my former teacher, as to my character and qualifications.

Respectfully yours,
Henry Goulding.

365—Latin Derivatives *

The root of each word is shown by the bold-faced letters. *Annus,* a year; *cor, cordis,* the heart; *centem,* one hundred.

1. an'nu al	5. core	9. cen'tu ry
2. an nals	6. cor'dial	10. cen tu'ri on
3. an nu'i ty	7. con cord	11. cen'ti ped
4. an ni ver'sa ry	8. dis cord	12. per cent'age

MEANINGS.—1. Yearly. 2. A history of events arranged in the order of years. 3. A yearly allowance. 4. A day celebrated as it returns each year. 5. The heart, or central part. 6. Hearty. 7. Agreement. 8. Disagreement. 9. A hundred years. 10. The military commander of a hundred men. 11. An insect having a great number of feet. 12. A rate by the hundred.

366—Dictation

The Nile brought life to Egypt, thus everything connected with the river was worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. The wave scroll was a favorite ornament. Amidst the papyrus [1] on the river's bank grew the lotus, a blue water-lily. It reappeared as an ornament on the capital of a column, and in an endless variety of design, decorating the walls of their temples. The ibis came in search of food as the water subsided. So it, as well as the crocodile, was held sacred.

367

al loy'	al'ge brȧ	av'er age	am bas'sa dor
af'ghan	al bū'men	ag gre gate	am big u ous
al cove	al'pha bet	a lac'ri ty	af fec tion ate
al lege'	ăl'ien ate	al read'y	al'a băs ter
al'pine	am a teur'	ăl tēr'nāte	af fi dā'vit
al'i bī	a mal'gam	am bro'şia	ā'er o nąut
ax i om	am'pu tāte	a nat'o my	a man ū en'sis

* See derivatives from Latin roots, Part IV. **Pronunciation.**—[1] pȧ pī'rŭs.

368—Latin Derivatives

Pes, pedis, a foot; *cura,* care; *finis,* the end, border.

1. **ped'es tal**	5. **ac'cu ra cy**	9. **fi'nite**
2. **pe des'tri an**	6. **cu rā'tor**	10. **fin'ish**
3. **im pede'**	7. **cu'ra ble**	11. **con fine'**
4. **quad'ru ped**	8. **cure**	12. **fi nal**

MEANINGS.—1. Base of a statue or other object. 2. A foot traveler. 3. To hinder. 4. A four-footed animal. 5. Without mistake. 6. One who has the care of something. 7. Capable of being cured. 8. To heal. 9. Bounded. 10. To bring to an end. 11. To keep within bounds. 12. Last.

369

We knew it would rain, for all the morn,
A spirit, on slender ropes of mist,
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst
Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens,—
Scooping the jewels out of the sea
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

—*T. B. Aldrich.*

Copy, learn, and recite.

370—per, pur

per suade'	per'fi dy	pur'ga to ry	purge
per form	per co late	pur vey'or	pur'port
per'jure	per pet'u al	pur'sui vant	pur pose
per plex'	per son i fy	pur lieu	purs er
per tain	per se vere'	pur chas er	pur vey'
per spire	per'pe trate	pur blind	pur suit
per sist	per ti nent	purse proud	pur'view
per vade	per son ate	pur su'ance	purl ing

371—Latin Derivatives

Ago, actum, to act, to do; *pello, pulsum,* to drive, to beat; *scribo, scriptum,* to write.

1. act'or	5. pro pel'	9. scribe
2. a'gent	6. dis pel'	10. man'u script
3. ag'ile	7. re pul'sive	11. in scribe'
4. trans act'	8. pulse	12. post' script

MEANINGS.—1. One who acts. 2. One having power to act for another. 3. Quick of motion. 4. To do, to perform. 5. To drive forward. 6. To drive away. 7. Driving off. 8. The beating of the heart or blood-vessels. 9. One who writes. 10. A written paper or book. 11. To write on. 12. An addition to a letter after it is signed.

372

bail'iff	beaū'te ous	bot'a ny	cal'ci um
bal'us ter	be gin'ning	brē'vi a ry	cal cu late
ban dăn'na	be hāv'ior	brick' kiln[2]	cal is then'ics
bar'be cue	bil'ious	Brit'on	cal'um ny
ba rouche'[1]	bill iards	bun ion	ca měl'o pard
be at'i tude	bi og'ra phy	burg'la ry	can'ni bal

373—Dictation

From the hour of the invention of printing, books, and not kings, were to rule the world. Weapons forged in the mind, keen-edged, and brighter than a sunbeam, were to supplant the sword and battle-ax. Books! light-houses built on the sea of time. Books! by whose sorcery the whole pageantry of the world's history moves in solemn procession before our eyes. From their pages great souls look down in all their grandeur, undimmed by the faults and follies of earthly existence, consecrated by time.—*E. P. Whipple.*

Pronunciation.—[1] bà rōōsh'; [2] brĭk'kĭl.

374—In a Printing Office

Names of Type.

diamond
pearl
ag'ate
non pa rĕil'[1]
bre viĕr'[2]
bour geois'[3]
long prim er
small pī'ca
pī'ca
great prim er

press
form
case
stick
mal let
ink
pa per
fo li o
quar to
oc tā'vo
du o dec'i mo

cards
post er
hand bill
show bill
cir cu lar
pam phlet
mag a zine'
book
print er
fore'man
com pos'i tor

In what type are the words in the two right-hand columns above? Give the meanings of *folio, quarto, octavo,* and *duodecimo.*

375—Newspaper Terms

dai ly
morn ing
e'ven ing
sem'i-week ly
week ly
bi-month ly
month ly
ex chang'es
e dĭ tion
pro pri e tor
pub lish er

ed it or
jour'nal ist
con trib'ū tor
re port er
cor re spond'ent
sub scrīb'er
ad ver tīs'er
car ri er
news boy
ex tra
col umn

ed i tō'ri al
lead er
ar ti cle
i tem
lo cal
tel e grams
no tic es
gos sip
fi nan cial
a muse ments
mis cel lā'ne ous

What is the meaning of *semi-weekly, bi-monthly, edition, gossip?*

Pronunciation.—[1] nŏn pā rĕl'; [2] brĕ vĕr'; [3] bûr joiz'.

376—Latin Derivatives

Decem, ten; *specio, spectum,* to behold; *verus,* true.

1. De cem'ber	5. ex pect'	9. a ver'
2. dec'i mal	6. pros'pect	10. ver'i fy
3. dec'i mate	7. in spect'or	11. ver'i ly
4. de cen'ni al	8. spec ta'tor	12. ve rac'i ty

MEANINGS.—1. Formerly the tenth month. 2. Increasing or decreasing by tens. 3. To take the tenth part of. 4. Happening every ten years. 5. To look forward to. 6. A view ahead. 7. One who oversees. 8. One who beholds. 9. To say positively. 10. To prove to be true. 11. In truth. 12. Truthfulness.

377—Bill Receipted

Copy:

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 1, 1892.

MR. PHILIP FRENCH,

Bought of WM. EARL & CO.

1891						
Nov.	8	2 *bbl. Flour* . . . . . @ $6.50	$13			
1892						
Jan.	6	5 *gal. Molasses* . . . . " .32	1	60		
"	21	12 *bu. Potatoes* . . . . . " .75	9		$23	60

Rec'd Payment,

WM. EARL & CO.,

per M. W.

Jordan, Marsh & Co. have a dry goods store in Boston. Suppose you have bought goods from them as follows:

1892, Apr. 5, 15 yds. Calico @ 6¢; 20 yds. Gingham @ 12¢; 35 yds. Muslin @ 11¢; 12 yds. Cashmere @ 75¢; 10 yds. Ribbon @ 25¢; 4 doz. Buttons @ 28¢; 2 doz. Spool Cotton @ 60¢; 5 yds. Lace @ 37¢.

Make out a bill for the goods and receipt it.

378—Greek Derivatives

Pathos, feeling; *chronos,* time; *demos,* the people.

1. **pa thet'ic**	5. **chron'ic**	9. **de moc'ra cy**
2. **ap'a thy**	6. **chron'i cle**	10. **dem'a gogue**
3. **sym'pa thy**	7. **chron'i cler**	11. **ep i dem'ic**
4. **an tip'a thy**	8. **chro nol'o gy**	12. **en dem'ic**

Meanings.—1. Affecting the tender feelings. 2. Want of feeling. 3. Feeling with others. 4. Feeling against. 5. Continuing for a long time. 6. A record of events in the order of time. 7. A writer of a chronicle. 8. Science of measuring time by regular periods. 9. Government by the people. 10. An artful leader of the people. 11. A disease affecting a great number of people. 12. A disease peculiar to a certain people.

379

ar'mor	cor'ri dor	au'to graph	a ris'to crat
ap plause'	res er voir	bar ba rous	ve loç'i pede
bank'rupt	ăq'ue duct [2]	an thra cite	a qua ri um
a pos'tle	au then'tic	ap pren'tice	ex hil a rate
co til lon [1]	an'ec dote	an tip'o dēs	a non y mous
co rol la	av a lanche	co nun'drum	ap pro pri ate
bī'cy cle	brand'-new	con ta gious	as sim i late

380—Dictation

If the Norwegian boasts his home of rocks, and the Siberian is happy in his land of perpetual snow; if the Roman thought the muddy Tiber the favored river of heaven, and the Chinese pities everybody born out of the Flowery Kingdom, shall not we, in this land of glorious liberty, have some thought and love for our country?—*Wendell Phillips.*

Pronunciation.—[1] kō tē yōn' or kō tĭl yōn'; also spelled co til'lion; [2] ăk'wē dŭkt.

381—Buildings

hov el	school house	post-of fice	a bat toir'[1]
cab in	town house	ar se nal	op e ra-house
cot tage	court house	ar mo ry	ar cāde'
vil la	state house	thē'a ter	pen i ten'tia ry
man sion	cus tom house	ho tel'	jail *or* gaol[2]
cas tle	ware house	hos'piçe	fac to ry
pal ace	cap i tol	pa vil'ion	san i tā'ri um

382—The Capitol

Copy:

The corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States was laid, with Masonic ceremonies, by President Washington, September 18, 1793, and the structure is not yet completed.

The entire length of this grand edifice is 752 feet, the width 350 feet, and the height of the dome 308 feet. It covers six acres of ground, and contains a magnificent Rotunda, a large Representatives' Hall, Senate Chamber, Supreme Court Room, Statuary Hall, five large library apartments, and several hundred other rooms for committees, offices, and other purposes. It has already cost $14,000,000.

The Congress of the United States, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, meets here annually to make laws for the country; and the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, holds its sessions here; here also the Presidents of the United States are inaugurated.

The great names of Marshall and Story, of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, and of most of our eminent judges and statesmen are associated with the Capitol; for in its chambers and halls they spoke the words which gave them lasting fame.

Pronunciation.—[1] ā bāt twär'; [2] jāl.

383—Railroad

mail	dē'pot	lug gage	tel e graph
train	sig nal	dis patch'	con duct or
track	tick et	sta tion	post al clerk
check	bun dle	ex press'	pe ri od ic als
freight	pack age	brake man	lo co mo tive

384—The Seven Wise Men

Copy :

Seven was regarded as a sacred or mystic number by the ancients. In the sixth century before Christ there were seven wise men of Greece, each famous for a noted maxim :

Solon (sō'lon). "Know thyself."

Cleobulus (klē o bū'lus). "Avoid extremes."

Chilo (kī'lō). "Consider the end."

Bias (bī'as). "Most men are bad."

Pittacos (pĭt'ta kos). "Know thy opportunity."

Thales (thā'lēs). "Suretyship is the forerunner of ruin."

Periander (pĕr i ăn'der). "Nothing is impossible to industry."

385

Rule.—*c*, hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*; *c*, soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*.

cu bit	cash ier	cel lu lar	cyme
car at	con sul	civ il ize	cyn ic
cui rass'	con'dŭit	cim e ter	cel tic
cur tail	con ceal	cer ti fy	cen sor
cap tious	con coct	cȳ'no sure	cis tern
con dense	col lege	cer ti tude	cit rate
col lis ion	con cise	ce rų'le an	cinct'ūre

386—Authors

Walter Scott	William Cullen Bryant
William Shakespeare	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Washington Irving	Oliver Wendell Holmes
Robert Burns	Henry W. Longfellow
John Milton	James Russell Lowell
Charles Dickens	Hans Christian Andersen

Write *the author; his country; one work; poetry* or *prose.*
Ex.: John Bunyan; England; Pilgrim's Progress; prose.

387—Quotations

Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower.
The green-eyed monster.
Nothing is impossible to industry.
He prayeth best who loveth best.
To err is human; to forgive, divine.
Learn to labor and to wait.

O, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive!

Heaven open'd wide
Her ever-during gates, harmonious sound,
On golden hinges moving.

Write *the quotation; the author.* Ex.: Never say "Fail."—*Bulwer.*

388—Characters

Juliet	Ichabod Crane	Tom Brown
Ivanhoe	Paul Dombey	Little Nell
Evangeline	Macbeth	Barbara Frietchie
Sam Weller	Rip Van Winkle	Robinson Crusoe

Write *the character; the book; poetry* or *prose; the author.*
Ex.: Jo; Little Women; prose; Louisa M. Alcott.

389—Review

war rior	cyn ic al	fuch si a	phlox
sa chem	cler ic al	a za le a	gen tian
skill ful	proph'e cy̆	ca mel lia	trea cle
pro ceeds	proph'e sy̆	an te ced ent	pre cede
con sign ee	As tra khan	par ti ci ple	pa tience
Mis sis sip pi	prom is so ry	de clar a tive	de cease

390

pal i sade	aux il ia ry	mal içe	scal lop
cav a lier	lin e a ment	vi cious	sut ure
nau ti lus	Cin cin na ti	ec sta sy	si phon
or i fice	rheu ma tism	jeal ous y	fron tier
se cre cy	dys pep si a	Cay̆ enne'	mus cle
pes ti lence	pneu mo ni a	mis spell	qua haug

391

nau se a	dis ap pear	sep a rate	sphinx
mi li tia	dis si pate	re ceived	can cer
ver ti cal	glyc er ine	sur geon	ca tarrh
cal en dar	ben e fit ed	sol dier	cap size
ex er cise	nec es sa ry	bag gage	bea con
con science	re bel lion	fur lough	bod ice

392

rec i pe	in sur er	fag ot	dis cern
def i nite	ep au let	for feit	ex haust
sac ri lege	ma neu ver	fer rule	crip ple
right eous	ar chi tect	for bade	Guin ea
gra cious	guar an tee	sur plice	symp tom
en gin eer	chrys a lis	hic cough	com ment
chal ice	con fis cate	ton sil	con crete
chiv al ry	con va les cent	per spire	poul tice

393—Review

league	bat ter y	im ag ine	niche
gui tar	sal a ble	fric as see	sparse
cor nice	tab er na cle	lat i tude	clique
fa cade	syn a gogue	mul lein	na dir
ac crue	pre cen tor	gor geous	eye let
press ure	cer e mo ny	tor toise	mi rage

394

cov ey	pau ci ty	nui sance	sues
ba zaar	venge ance	mar riage	route
vict uals	griev ance	Mec ca	Seine
bou quet	ni tro gen	Ra leigh	ra vine
bru nette	cap il la ry	ha rangue	rou tine
drug get	Worces ter	phy sique	pat ent

395

cha rade	bill iards	al lege	whey
po rous	am a teur	ax iom	vig or
plov er	per se vere	pur lieu	vic ar
scep ter	beau te ous	ter race	sol der
lar ynx	prej u dice	spig ot	bil ious
tra che a	ac com plice	suc ceed	su mac

396

pit y	con duit	bre vier	siege
a byss	col umn	wrin kle	o gre
sol ace	brick kiln	tres tle	trip le
Brit on	ban dan na	ten ant	sher iff
Brit ain	pam phlet	shud der	pal ace
re scind	cat er pil lar	res er voir	pi az za
af ghan	con ge ni al	wor shiped	qui nine
bi cy cle	chi rop o dist	chan de lier	fla grant

PART IV

Why Some Words are Difficult

The difficulty in spelling and pronouncing English words arises from the use of (1) silent letters; (2) the same letter to represent different sounds; (3) different letters to represent the same sound. Pupils, therefore, should be drilled thoroughly on a few representative words, with the view of training the faculty and forming the habit of closely observing these peculiarities wherever they meet with them. This exercise may be conducted in the following manner. The books being open at the lesson, the pupils, in the order of recitation, pronounce each word, read its spelling from the book, and analyze it thus:

Phlĕgm (flĕm), p-h-l-e-g-m; it is a difficult word because it has six letters and only four sounds; *g* is silent, and the sound of *f* is represented by the equivalent *ph*.

Vĕr'y, v-e-r-y; the spelling of this word is difficult to remember because most words similar in sound (fer'ry, ber'ry, mer'ry) have two *r's; one r in very*.

Co quĕtte', c-o-q-u-e-t-t-e; it is a difficult word because it has eight letters and only five sounds; the last *t* and one *e* are silent, the first sound of *k* is represented by the equivalent *c*, and the last one by the equivalent *qu*.

Sĕp'a rate, s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e; it has eight letters and only seven sounds; *e* final is generally silent; the spelling of this word is difficult to remember because the sound of *a* in the second syllable is obscure and that letter becomes confused with the letter *e*, having an obscure sound in words somewhat similar; *two a's in separate*.

In applying the diacritical marks to combinations of let-

ters representing a single elementary sound and including the represented letter itself, it is customary to give that letter the proper mark, and regard the other letters of the combination as silent; thus: bo͡a͡u'ty͡.

EQUIVALENTS REPRESENTING ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

The sound of ā, as in āle, is represented in nine other ways: hā͡l, dā͡y, thē͡y, vē͡il, stē͡ak, gā͡nge, gā͡ol, Ā͡a'ron, me lē͡e'.

The sound of ă, as in ădd, in three other ways: plă͡id, gŭa͡r'an tor, Ca'nă͡an.

The sound of ä, as in ärm, in five other ways: ä͡unt, hä͡rt, gŭa͡rd, sär'geant, ba zä͡ar'.

The sound of ą, as in ą̈ll, in seven other ways: bą̈͡wl, lą̈͡ud, mą̈͡rn, fo͡ught, bro͡ad, Ge͡orge, ex tra͡or'dina ry.

The sound of â, as in fâre, in five other ways: hâ͡ir, prā͡y'er, whâ͡re, pâ͡ar, thâ͡ir.

The sound of ē, as in ēve, in eleven other ways: mē͡at, bē͡et, chī͡ef, de cē͡ive', po lī͡ce', kē͡y, Cǣ͡'sar, pē͡o'ple, quā͡y, Por'tu gū͡ese, Phœ̄͡'bus.

The sound of ĕ, as in ĕbb, in eleven other ways: brĕ͡ad, sa͡ĭd, di ĕ͡r'e sis, ĕ͡'ny, hĕ͡f'er, lĕ͡op'ard, frĕ͡nd, bŭ'ry, gŭ͡est, sā͡ys, œ̆d'i pus.

The sound of ī, as in īce, in nine other ways: tī͡e, gū͡ide, hī͡ght, bū͡y, ī͡sle, rȳ͡e, e͡ye, a͡ye, bȳ͡.

The sound of ĭ, as in ĭll, in eleven other ways: m$\breve{y}$th, du't$\breve{i}$es, b$\breve{i}$ld, bar'g$\breve{i}$n, b$\breve{u}$'sy, pr$\breve{e}$t'ty, b$\breve{e}$en, w$\breve{o}$m'en, for'$\breve{e}$ign, car'r$\breve{i}$age, tor't$\breve{o}$ise.

The sound of ŏ, as in ŏde, in nine other ways: b$\breve{o}$at, gl$\breve{o}$w, p$\breve{o}$ur, f$\breve{o}$e, fl$\breve{o}$or, h$\breve{a}$ut'boy, s$\breve{e}$w, b$\breve{e}$au, y$\breve{e}$o'man.

The sound of ŏ, as in ŏdd, in two other ways: w$\breve{a}$s, kn$\breve{o}$wl'edge.

The sound of ŭ, as in ŭse, in eight other ways: d$\breve{e}$w, h$\breve{u}$e, j$\breve{u}$ice, n$\breve{e}$u'ter, l$\breve{i}$eu, v$\breve{i}$ew, b$\breve{e}$au'ty, man'tu$\breve{a}$-mak er.

The sound of ŭ, as in ŭs, in seven other ways: s$\breve{u}$n, t$\breve{o}$uch, fl$\breve{o}$od, d$\breve{o}$es, por'p$\breve{o}$ise, cush'$\breve{i}$on, gud'g$\breve{e}$on.

The sound of û, as in ûrn, in eight other ways: h$\breve{e}$r, th$\breve{i}$rst, h$\breve{e}$ard, w$\breve{o}$rk, sc$\breve{o}$urge, m$\breve{y}$r'tle, fri'$\breve{a}$r, g$\breve{u}$er'don.

The sound of u̇, as in rule, in eight other ways: br$\breve{o}$om, s$\breve{o}$up, d$\breve{o}$, gr$\breve{e}$w, $\breve{e}$we, tr$\breve{u}$e, fr$\breve{u}$it, ma n$\breve{e}$u'ver.

The diphthongs *oi* and *oy* are used to represent the same sound, and *ou* and *ow* likewise.

The sound of *v* is represented by *ph* in Stephen.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.

—*Goldsmith.*

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS

I

çў'ele	groạt	tit'tle
ăr'id	guĕss	sў̆n'od
ae'gis	ğim'bal	shek'el
big'ot	gam'ut	sub'tĭle
bo hēa'	ğib'ber	tў̄'phus
baў̄'ọu	gal'ley	trụ'iṣm
eo erçe'	gun'wale	tĕr raçe
Cạ lāis	hạls'er	ton tīne'
cā'liph	huṣ ṣār'	trēa'tĭse

II

cāi'tiff	hos'tler	tûr'ġid
chās'ten	ī'dyl	tan'nin
con tọur'	lat'tĭçe	trō'phy
dis bûrse'	lev'ee	ves'tĭġe
driv'el	pew'ter	vis'çid
dis'tieh	ō'ehro	Xerx es
dae'tyl	or'ġieṣ	vaṇ'quish
ex'tant	môr'tĭse	thrạll'dȯm
draeh'ma	pȯm'mel	whōle'sȯme

III

fiēf	pæ'an	Ar'a bie
fūgue	pol'len	ap ro pōs'
fĕr'ret	prith'ee	ae cọu'ter
fā'kir	rhў̆thm	as pērse'
fē'tiçh	skit'tish	art'i ṣan
fạl'eon	subt'le	as sign ee'
fis'sūre	sçī'on	an'no tate
flag'on	phe'nix	an'nu lar
flip'pant	pon'iard	an'te rōōm
fop'pish	pot'shērd	at'tri būte

IV

an'ti type
ar'mis tice
ac a dĕm'ic
am băs'sa dor
ad'mi ra ble
a poe'ry pha
ag'gran dize
ar tĭf'i cer
an i mŏs'i ty
ac com'mo date

as cend'en cy
ad ven tĭ'tious
a er o stat'ics
al i mĕnt'a ry
a poc'a lypse
au rĭf'er ous
ap'o thegm
an nī hi lā'tion
as sas si nā'tion
ac knowl'edg ment

çhar'la tan
chrys'o līte
con'fer ence
çen'o tăph
cod'i çil
de vĕl'op
çĭe'a trĭçe
çin'na bar
crē'ō sote
dec'a lŏgue

V

au spĭ'cious
a pŏs'ta sy
am'ber grīs
a năth'e ma
al'ka līne
bu'ri al
brig'a diēr
bri tan'ni a
be nĕf'i cence
a bridg'ment

eight'i eth
ē qua tō'ri al
ben e fĭ'ci a ry
bĭ tū'mi nous
bac cha nā'li an
con tăm'i nate
cor rŏb'o rate
con sĭd'er ate
cor pō're al
com'plai şănçe

dĭ lĕm'ma
des'per ate
des'ti tute
eq'ui paġe
eq'ui ty
em bĕd'ded
ex hĭb'it
est'u a ry
dram'a tist
ex chĕq'uer

VI

blăs'phe my
bis sex'tĭle
Byz'an tine
çi vĭl'ian
cŏll'ier y
con çĕn'ter
co mē'di an
con'çen trāte
com pō'nent
com'pro mişe

Eū ro pē'an
fa cē'tious
fas'ci nāte
fu nē're al
fōre clōs'ūre
fō li ā'ceous
fal lā'cious
fla ġĭ'tious
flăġ'eo let
fa năt'i çişm

eū'cha rist
eū'pho ny
e lyş'i um
em pĭr'ic
ę pit'o me
ex'or cīşe
fe rŏç'i ty
em py rē'an
e phĕm'e ral
ex tĕm'po re

VII

crus tā'ceous
cuĭ ras siēr'
crўs'tal līne
ca lŭm'ni ous
chăn'çel lor
con cŭr'rence
com mŏd'i ty
çĭr cum stăn'tial
con se quĕn'tial
con sci ĕn'tious

de lĭn'e āte
ex ăġ'ġer āte
e las tĭç'i ty
e lū'çi dāte
e lăb'o rate
e văp'o rāte
e cŏn'o my
em băr'rass
ĕr y sĭp'e las
et y mŏl'o ġy

hos'pi ta ble
hў pĕr'bo le
ge lăt'i nous
ir rĕf'u ta ble
in dĭġ'ė nous
in nu ĕn'do
in stąll'ment
in ad vĕrt'ençe
id i o sўn'era sy
in can dĕs'çence

VIII

con san guin'i ty
con fĕd'er a cy
com'mis sa ry
con tĕm'po ra ry
con sŏl'a to ry
cre tā'ceous
con de sçĕn'sion
da guĕrre'o tўpe
Des Moines
dўs'en ter y

dis ha bĭlle'
dis'so nant
dĭ mĕn'sion
de çĕp'tion
ex hor tā'tion
en ăm'el ing
e qua nĭm'i ty
ep i cū're an
fĕr men tā'tion
e qui nŏç'tial

ir re triēv'a ble
her bā'ceous
in făl'li ble
im mĕn'si ty
in ŏc'u lāte
in ter mĭs'sion
in flăm'ma tory
in stan tā'ne ous
in tĕl'li ġi ble
in de făt'i ga ble

IX

dis pĕn'sa ry
dim i nū'tion
con nois seur'
des'ue tūde
ex pe dĭ'tion
ex hąust'i ble
des ic cā'tion
dis çĕrn'ment
de tē'ri o rāte
de clăm'a to ry

ex ha lā'tion
fär i nā'ceous
em'is sa ry
ġe ŏm e trĭ'cian
gram mā'ri an
hō me ŏp'a thy
ich thy ŏl'o ġy
ī so thĕrm'al
hō mo ġē'ne ous
hĭp po pot'a mus

lit'er a tūre
lach'ry mal
lab'y rinth
le gū'mi nous
liq'ui dāte
lĕġ'end a ry
mur'mur ing
mount aĭn eer'
ma chĭn'e ry
ka leĭ'do scōpe

X

mil lĕn'ni um
men ăg'e rie
met a phȳs'ics
mis'çel la ny
met a môr'phose
ne gō ti ā'tion
mēr'çe na ry
mne mŏn'ies
meeh a nĭ'cian
ō le ăġ'i nous

sim i lăr'i ty
riş i bĭl'i ty
rec ti lĭn'e al
rem i nĭs'cence
rĕç i prŏç'i ty
ree ol lĕc'tion
re-im bûrse'
re tăl'i ate
res ur rĕc'tion
rĭ dĭc'u lous

vo lū'mi nous
thĕr a peū'tics
tĕch'nic ăl
vin di cā'tive
vĭrt'u al ly
vī'bra to ry
zo dī'ac al
Xĕn'o phon
zō'o phȳte
wĭt'ti cişm

XI

mȳ thŏl'o ġy
non ça lance'
pug nā'cious
Pen'ta teūch
porte-mon nāie'
pū sil lăn'i mous
plā'ġi a rişm
phrā şe ŏl'o ġy
pe rĭph'er y
pĕr e gri nā'tion

re lax ā'tion
pôme grăn'ate
pseū'do nym
sub poe'na
su per stĭ'tious
so lĭç'i tude
syn ŏn'y mous
sĕq ues trā'tion
su per nū'mer a ry
su per in tĕnd'ent

vā'ri e gāte
vĭct'ual er
tĕr'ti a ry
tăl'iş man
thrąll'dŏm
trip'ar tīte
Ū'ra nus
al lē'gi ance
u bĭq'ui tous
am phi thē'a ter

XII

pro pĭ ti ā'tion
par si mō'ni ous
per suā'şion
pol i tĭ'cian
pro çēd'ūre
păr'a çhụte
phyş i ŏl'o ġy
phŏs phor esçe'
psȳ chŏl'o gy
tăç'i turn

sub'lu na ry
triph thŏn̤'gal
tȳr'an nize
tȳ răn'nic al
stē're o tȳpe
sȳe'o phant
stădt'hōld er
tran sçend ĕnt'al
tra dĭ'tion a ry
vĕr sa tĭl'i ty

ad mĭt'tance
ąuc tion eer'
as so'ci ā'tion
a pŏs'tro phe
a căd'e my
au dā'cious
ār'ehe tȳpe
al le gŏr'ic al
ac cĕpt'ance
ac çĕl er ā'tion

XIII

fac-sĭm'i le
fąl'chion [1]
fąl'con ry [2]
gaŋ'grēne
gnō'mon
gaz et teer'
gloss'a ry
ġe ŏl'o ġy
ġĕr'mi nāte
glū'ti nous

il lŭs'trāte
im'be çĭle
im'po tent
in çī'sive
in sĕp'a ra ble
in'ter ĕst ed
jes'sa mĭne
judg'ment
jăve'lin
joûr'ney man

mўr'mi don
mўs'ti çiąm
nun'ner y
năr'ra tĭve
nąu'se āte [3]
nec'tar ĭne
nă ĭve tę' [4]
op'er āte
os'si fў
os'se ous

XIV

Get'tys burg
gal'ax y
Hävre [5]
Hū'ġue not [6]
house'-wīfe
he ġī'rą
Hin'dōō
in çĭş'ion (zĭzh)
in çĭş'ūre (zĭzh)

jĕop'ard y
las'si tūde
lĭq'ue fў
lū'cra tive
lĭ tĭġ'ious
lăe'quer
lăç'er āte
main tāin'
mĕch'an iąm

ob lĭq'ui ty
oc'ū lar
pos sĕs'sion
pū'er ĭle
psąl'ter y
pel'i can
pen'nant
prom'i nent
Pough keep'sie

XV

im prŏmp'tū
id'i om
in dĭct'ment
ĭr re triēv'a ble
il lū'sĭve
ī ō'tą
Ĭ tăl'ian
in ter cēde'
il lĭt'er ate

mär'çhion ess [7]
Mälm'şey [8]
man ū mĭs'sion
măeh i nā'tion
măr'tyr dŏm
mo nŏp'o ly
măl'ıe a ōıe
măs quer āde'
māy'or al ty

păr'a sīte
Plē'ia dēş [9]
pĕr'qui şĭte
phthī'sis [10]
phthĭş'ie [11]
pro te gę' [12]
po rŏs'i ty
pro vĭn'cial
ple bē'ian

Pronunciation.—[1] fąl'chŭn; [2] fą'k'n; [3] ną'shē āt; [4] nă ēv tă'; [5] hā'vęr; [6] hū'ġē nōt; [7] măr'shŭn ĕs; [8] măm'zy; [9] plē'yą dēz; [10] thĭ'sĭs; [11] tĭz'Ik; [12] prō tā zhā'.

XVI

par'ri çīde
pal'li a tĭve
par'ox ў̆ṣm
pĕr'i ġee
pĭqu'an çy
pol'y glot
por'rin ġer
pôr'phy ry
preṣ'by ter
pros'e lўte

sus pĭ'cious
Sioux [1]
sen'ti ent
se dĭ'tious
stren'ū ous
sat'el līte
suc çĕs'sive
schĭṣm [2]
su per sede'
sym'me try

an'te date
ap'po ṣĭte
a be'y'ance
æs thĕt'ics
al le'gro
bur lĕsque'
brag'gart
ū'ṣu ry
buoy'ant
bōat'swain

XVII

Ptŏl'e my
Pall-mall' [3]
Phĭl'o mel
poign'ant
quĕr'ų lous
qua drille'
rĕq'uĭ ṣĭte
re çĕp'ta cle
rec'om pense

Schuyl'kill
Sī'nąi
souve nir'
sup'plē ment
sol'e çiṣm
sў̆l'lo ġism
sa'ti āte
stĕr'to rous
sûr'çiṇ gle

vĭ'ti āte
căr'cass
chiēf'tain
ben'i ṣon
băr'be cūe
băġ'i lisk
bŏm ba zine'
ban dĭt'tĭ
blīthe'some

XVIII

rō'ṣe ate
ra păç'i ty
re dŭn'dant
reṣ'i dūe
spĕç'i fў̄
sig'ni fў̄
stū'pe fў̄
syl'van
squąn'der
saċ'ri fīce

soph'ist ry
sop o rĭf'ic
tu ĭ'tion
tran sĭ'tion
tûr'pen tīne
tam'a rĭnd
Tĕr're Haute [4]
trī'glyph
tûr'ġid
tram'mel

a dä'ġio [5]
ăl'ter cāte
ve neer'
chal'lenge
cri tique'
chĭ mē'rà
crab'bed
co lŏs'sus
car touch'
cit'a del

Pronunciation.—[1] sōō; [2] sĭz'm; [3] pĕl-mĕl'; [4] tĕr'rą hōt; [5] à dä'jō.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

Have the pupils write the words divided into syllables and marked as below. Drill on the pronunciation until a correct habit is formed. Have the words used in short oral sentences.

I

ăunt	sā'tyr	squā'lor	shēik
băth	strā'ta	ca dā'ver	suite [1]
gāpe	nāpe	va gā'ry	pret'ty [2]
lăugh	Dā'nish	cu rā'tor	trĭb'une
văunt	mā'tron	de cā'dence	pĭqu'ant

II

môr'phĭne	Ar'ab	ĕp'och	nā'ṣal
strȳch'nĭne	cŏm'rade	eẋ ăct'	lēi'ṣure
bĕn'zĭne	Hĕm'ans	rĕṣ'in	mĕaṣ'ure
brō'mĭde	cär'mīne	dŏç'ile	fôrt'nīght
răp'ĭne	Păl'es tīne	jŏc'und	thĕre'fore

III

sŭp'ple	al lȳ'	ro bŭst'	tĭ rāde'
hăr'ass	pla cärd'	fĭ nănce'	ca nīne'
tĕn'et	re cĕss'	pre tĕnse'	a gain' [3]
fĕt'id	re cōurse'	ro mănce'	a dĕpt'
fŭl'crum	re sēarch'	ad drĕss'	re sōurce'

IV

been [4]	kĕt'tle	grĭ māce'	ac clī'mate
căteh	grā'tis	cŏn'strue	an chō'vy
läunch	greaṣ y	blăck'guard [5]	grăn'a ry
heärth	sē'nīle	ŏn'er ous	nă'tion al
ō'nyx	are'tie	al bī'no	mĭs'chĭev ous

Pronunciation.—[1] swēt; [2] prĭt'tȳ; [3] ă gĕn'; [4] bĭn; [5] blăg'gärd.

V

py rī'tēs	e nĕr'vate	i dē'a	ly cē'um
ho rī'zon	ĭ tăl'ic	in quīr'y	mu ş̄ē'um
bron chī'tis	ac cĕnt'ed	op pō'nent	pre vĕnt'ive
as pīr'ant	co quĕt'ry	sub sīd'ence	jū'gu lar
a cous'tics [1]	con dō'lence	pre cēd'ence	jū've nĭle
bĭ tū'men	de făl'cāte	im mŏb'ĭle	lē'ni ent

VI

dĭs'pu tant	try̆'cu lent	mŏl'e cule	nĕp'o tism
dŏl'or ous	bō'he mŏth	I'o wa	răil'ler y
dĕf'i cit	Bûr'gun dy	prī'va cy	pôr'ce lain
hĕr'o ĭne	lĭc'o rĭc̣e	prŏb'i ty	ĭn'te gral
hy̆'gi ēne	hand'ker chief [2]	pŏst'hu mous	māin'te nance
mēr'can tĭle	fōr'ger y	mis cŏn'stry̆e	ĕx'qui ş̄ĭte

VII

rĕc're ant	Cal lĭ'o pe	a mē'na ble	ĭn'ter est ing
splĕn'e tic	Terp sĭch'o re	dem o nī'ac al	lăm'ent a ble
so'cia ble [3]	al lŏp'a thy	ma nī'ac al	cŏm'pa ra ble
săc'ra ment	hy drŏp'a thy	fĭn an ciēr'	nŏm'i na tive
ĭs'o late	au rē'o la	et i quĕtte'	ôr'tho e py
vē'he ment	va rī'o la	rē'al ly	pĕr'emp to ry

VIII

py răm'i dal	ăl ter cā'tion	an te pe nŭlt
re fūt'a ble	en cy̆ clo pĕd'ic	ap o thē'o sis
re stōr'a tive	in dĭs'pu ta ble	an tĭp'o dēs
in cŏm'pa ra ble	in ĕx'o ra ble	săr sa pa rĭl'la
rĕp'a ra ble	ir rĕv'o ca ble	o le o mar'ğa rine
ir rĕp'a ra ble	li thŏg'ra pher	E lĭz'a bĕth an

Pronunciation.—[1] ā kous'tĭks or ā kōōs'tĭks; [2] hap'kĕr chĭf; [3] sō'shà b'l.

ADDITIONAL HOMONYMS

Ail, to pain; to trouble
Ale, a malt liquor

Aisle, a passage
Isle, an island
I'll, contraction of "I will"

All, the whole
Awl, a boring instrument

Altar, a place of sacrifice
Alter, to change

Bail, security; handle of a kettle
Bale, a bundle

Ball, a round body
Bawl, to cry aloud

Bare, naked
Bear, an animal

Beach, the sea-shore
Beech, a tree

Bin, a box for grain
Been, from *be*

Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to cover with earth

Berth, room in a ship
Birth, coming into life

Borough, a town
Burrow, a hole for animals

Bread, food made of flour
Bred, brought up

Cannon, a great gun
Canon, a rule; a church officer

Canvas, coarse cloth
Canvass, to examine

Ceiling,—of a room
Sealing, fastening securely

Cere, to cover with wax
Sear, to burn
Seer, one who foresees
Sere, dry

Chord,—in music
Cord, a small rope

Core, the inner part
Corps, a body of troops

Cousin, a relative
Cozen, to cheat

Crews,—of sailors
Cruise, a voyage
Cruse, a small bottle

Dire, dreadful
Dyer, one who dyes

Doe, a she-deer
Dough, paste of bread

Fain, glad
Fane, a temple
Feign, to pretend

Feat, a deed
Feet, the plural of foot

Flew, from *fly*
Flue, a passage for smoke

Flour, fine meal
Flower, a blossom

Foul, not clean
Fowl, a winged animal

Gild, to overlay with gold
Guild, a society

Hall, a large room
Haul, to pull; to draw

Hew, to cut
Hue, a color

Hoard, to lay up
Horde, a wandering tribe

Key, an instrument
Quay, a wharf

Kill, to take life
Kiln,—of bricks

Knew, from *know*
Gnu, an animal
New, not old

Liar, one who tells lies
Lyre, a musical instrument

Loan, anything lent
Lone, without company

Manner, way of doing
Manor, land of a nobleman

Marshal, a chief officer
Martial, warlike

Moan, to groan softly
Mown, from *mow*

Palate,—of the mouth
Pallet, a small bed
Palette, a painter's board

Pause, a stop
Paws, feet of beasts of prey

Purl, to flow gently
Pearl, a jewel

Plum, a fruit
Plumb, exactly upright

Praise, to speak well of
Prays, asks earnestly
Preys, takes by violence

Profit, gain
Prophet, one who foretells

Raise, to lift
Rays,—of light
Raze, to tear down

Seam,—of a coat
Seem, to appear

Seas, bodies of water
Sees, from *see*
Seize, to take hold of

Sower, one who sows
Soar, to fly aloft
Sore, an ulcer
Sewer, one who sews

Slay, to kill
Sleigh, a vehicle for snow

Sole, the bottom of the foot
Soul, the spirit of man

Tear, water from the eyes
Tier, a row

Throne, the seat of a king
Thrown, from *throw*

Vale, the space between hills
Veil, a covering for the face

Waive, to give up
Wave,—of the ocean

Wring, to twist
Ring, a circle ; to sound a bell

To the Teacher.—Exercises in the use of these words in sentences should be given. See Lessons on Homonyms, Part II.

States and Territories

North Atlantic Division:		*South Atlantic Division:*	
Maine	Me.	Del'a ware	Del.
New Hamp'shire	N. H.	Ma'ry land	Md.
Ver mont'	Vt.	Dis'trict of Co lum'bi a	D. C.
Mas sa chu'setts	Mass.	Vir gin'i a	Va.
Rhode Isl'and	R. I.	West Vir gin'i a	W. Va.
Con nect'i cut	Ct.	North Car o li'na	N. Ca.
New York	N. Y.	South Car o li'na	S. Ca.
New Jer'sey	N. J.	Geor'gi a	Ga.
Penn syl va'nia	Pa.	Flor'i da	Fla.

Northern Central Division:		*Western Division:*	
O hi'o	O.	Mon tā'na	Mont.
In di an'a	Ind.	Wy ō'ming	Wyo.
Il li nois'	Ill.	Col o ra'do	Col.
Mich'i gan	Mich.	New Mex'i co	N. M. Ty.
Wis con'sin	Wis.	Ar i zō'na	Ariz. Ty.
Min ne so'ta	Minn.	U'tah	Ut. Ty.
I'ow a	Ia.	Ne vā'da	Nev.
Mis sou'ri	Mo.	I'da ho	Id.
North Da ko'ta	N. Dak.	A las'ka	Aa. Ty.
South Da ko'ta	S. Dak.	Wash'ing ton	Wash.
Ne bras'ka	Neb.	Or'e gon	Or.
Kan'sas	Kan.	Cal i for'ni a	Cal.

Southern Central Division:			
Ken tuck'y	Ky.	Lou i si ā'na	La.
Ten nes see'	Tenn.	Tex'as	Tex.
Al a ba'ma	Ala.	In'di an Ter'ri to ry	Ind. Ty.
Mis sis sip'pi	Miss.	Ok la hō'ma	Ok. Ty.
		Ar'kan sas	Ark.

The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,622,250.

Presidents of the United States

Copy:

1. George Washington,	1789	14. Franklin Pierce,	1853
2. John Adams,	1797	15. James Buchanan,	1857
3. Thomas Jefferson,	1801	16. Abraham Lincoln,	1861
4. James Madison,	1809	17. Andrew Johnson,	1865
5. James Monroe,	1817	18. Ulysses S. Grant,	1869
6. John Quincy Adams,	1825	19. Rutherford Burchard Hayes,	1877
7. Andrew Jackson,	1829		
8. Martin Van Buren,	1837	20. James Abram Garfield,	1881
9. William Henry Harrison,	1841	21. Chester Allan Arthur,	1881
10. John Tyler,	1841	22. Grover Cleveland,	1885
11. James Knox Polk,	1845	23. Benjamin Harrison,	1889
12. Zachary Taylor,	1849	24. Grover Cleveland,	1893
13. Millard Fillmore,	1850	25. William McKinley,	1897

Write answers in complete sentences:

How long is the President's term of office?

Which Presidents had been generals in the army?

Which President was author of the Declaration of Independence?

Of which President was it said, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"?

Which President said, "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved"; "Ask nothing but what is right; submit to nothing wrong"?

Which President was the author of the expression, "The government of the people, by the people, and for the people?"

Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. —*Daniel Webster.*

I had rather be right than be president.—*Henry Clay.*

And sovereign law; that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.
—*Sir William Jones.*

Boys' Names and their Signification

Aa ron, lofty
A bel, breath
Ad am, earth-man
A dolph', noble hero
Al bert, illustrious
Al ex an'der, defender
Al fred, good counselor
Al phon'so, } willing
A lon'so, }
Al'phe us, exchange
Al vin, beloved by all
Am'a sa, burden
A mos, strong
An drew, manly
An'tho ny, priceless
Ar'chi bald, very bold
Ar thur, noble
A sa, physician
Au gus'tus, exalted
Cæ sar, blue-eyed
Ca leb, a dog
Cal vin, bald
Charles, strong
Clar ence, illustrious
Clem ent, mild-tempered
Cy rus, the sun
Dan'i el, a divine judge
Da vid, beloved
Dex ter, the right hand
El mer, excellent
Em'o ry, rich
E'phra im, very fruitful
E ras'tus, amiable
E than, firmness
Er nest, earnest
Ez ra, help
Fe lix, happy
Fran cis, free
George, a land-holder
Gil bert, famous
Gus ta'vus, a warrior
Guy, a leader
Hen ry, head of a house
Hi ram, most noble
Ho mer, a pledge
Hugh, } mind; spirit
Hu go, }
I ra, watchful
I saac, laughter
Ja cob, } a supplanter
James, }
Jes se, wealth
Job, afflicted
Jo seph, he shall add
Leon ard, } lion-like
Le ŏn'i das, }
Le vi, adhesion
Lew is, bold warrior
Lī'o nel, young lion
Lu ther, illustrious warrior
Ly cur'gus, wolf-driver
Mar cel'lus, }
Mar cus, } hammer
Mark, }
Mar tin, warlike
Miles, a soldier
Na hum, consolation
Na than, a gift
Nich'o las, victory of the people
No ah, rest
Oc tā'vi us, eighth-born
Ol'i ver, an olive tree
Pat rick, noble
Paul, little
Pe ter, a rock
Phil ip, lover of horses
Phin'e as, mouth of brass
Reġ'i nald, ruler
Rich ard, rich-hearted
Rob ert, bright in fame

Re land, fame of the land
Ru fus, red-haired
Sal mon, shady
Sam'u el, heard of God
Seth, appointed
Si las, } living in a wood
Sil vā'nus, }
Syl ves'ter, rustic
Sol'o mon, peaceable
Ste phen, a crown
Thad'de us, the wise
The'o dore, the gift of God
Thom as, a twin
Tim'o thy, fearing God
Tris tram, sad
U lŷs'sēs, a hater
Val'en tine, healthy
Vic tor, a conqueror
Viv'i an, lively
Will iam, a protector

Girls' Names and their Signification

A da, happiness
Ag nes, pure
A me'lia, busy
Ann, } grace
Anne, }
Au gus'ta, feminine of Augustus
Bar'ba ra, foreign
Bē'a trice, making happy
Ber tha, bright
Blanche, white
Bridg et, strength
Car'o line, } feminine of Charles
Char lotte, }
Chlo e, blooming
Clar a, bright
Cor dē'li a, warm-hearted
Deb'o rah, a bee
E dith, happiness
Ed na, pleasure
El'i nor, } light
Hel en, }
Em'i line, } energetic
Em'i ly, }
Es ther, a star
Eth el, noble
Eu nice, happy victor
Fe lic'i a, happiness
Flo ra, flowers
Flor ence, flourishing
Ger trude, spear-maiden
Har'ri et, feminine of Henry
I da, God-like
I rē'ne, peaceful
Jo'ṣeph ine, feminine of Joseph
Lau ra, a laurel
Lil'i an, a lily
Lu cre'ti a, gain
Mar'ga ret, a pearl
Mar tha, sorrowful
Ma ry, star of the sea
Ma til'da, a heroine
Me lis'sa, a bee
Mi ran'da, admirable
My ra, she who weeps
O phē'li a, a serpent
Pe nĕl'o pe, a weaver
Pris cil'la, somewhat old
Re bec'ca, very beautiful
Ro sa, a rose
Ruth, beauty
Sa lome', peaceful
Sa rah, a princess
So phī'a, wisdom
Stel la, a star
Su san, a lily
Vic tō'ri a, victory
Vī'o la, a violet
Win'i fred, a lover of peace

Additional Derivatives from Latin and Greek Words

The root of a derivative is the word from which it was formed. The meaning of the root is the leading idea in the meaning of the derived word. The forms of roots in derivatives are often changed more or less for the sake of euphony or for other reasons.

Latin and Greek Roots and their Derivatives.

Amo, amatum, to love. Root forms: *am, amat.*
amiable, amity, enamor, amicable, amateur.

Animus, anima, mind, soul, life. Root form: *anim.*
animal, animation, animosity, magnanimity.

Audio, auditum, to hear. Root forms: *aud, audit.*
audible, audience, auditory, inaudible, auditor.

Bene, well; good.
benefactor, benediction, benison, benefit, benevolence.

Brevis, short. Root forms: *brev, bref.*
brevity, brief, abbreviate, breve.

Bis, twice; two. Root form, *bi.*
biped, biennial, bisect, bivalve, biscuit.

Capio, captum, to take. Root forms: *cap, capt, cept.*
captive, receptacle, capable, captor, reception.

Credo, creditum, to believe. Root forms: *cred, credit.*
creed, credible, credulous, credit, credential.

Clamo, clamatum, to cry out. Root forms: *clam, clamat.*
exclaim, clamorous, acclamation, proclaim, claimant.

Dico, dictum, to say. Root forms: *dic, dict.*
diction, dictate, contradict, predict.

Duco, ductum, to lead. Root forms: *duc, duct.*
introduce, conductor, ductility, reducible.

Fluo, fluxum, to flow. Root forms: *flu, flux, fluct.*
fluency, fluctuation, fluid, superfluous, influx.

Fundo, fusum, to pour. Root forms: *fund, fus.*
infuse, confuse, diffuse, refund, fusion.

Gradior, gressus, to walk. Root forms: *grad, gress.*
progress, egress, congress, transgress, retrograde.

Grex, gregis, a flock. Root form: *greg.*
aggregate, segregate, congregate, gregarious.

Habeo, habitum, to have; to hold. Root forms: *hab, habit.*
inhabit, prohibit, exhibit, habitable.

Hæreo, hæsum, to stick. Root forms: *her, hes.*
adhere, cohesion, incoherent, hesitate.

Jungo, junctum, to join. Root forms: *jung, junct.*
adjunct, junction, subjunctive, conjuncture.

Lego, lectum, to choose; to read. Root forms: *leg, lect.*
select, election, elegant, legible, lecture.

Locus, a place. Root forms: *loc, lieu.*
local, locomotive, locality, localize, lieutenant.

Loquor, locutus, to speak. Root forms: *loqu, locut.*
loquacious, colloquy, soliloquy, circumlocution.

Manus, the hand. Root forms: *man, main.*
manual, manuscript, manacle, manufacture.

Mitto, missum, to send. Root forms: *mit, miss.*
transmit, omit, intermittent, missionary.

Moveo, motum, to move. Root forms: *mov, mot.*
motive, promote, commotion, remote, movable.

Nomen, nominis, a name. Root forms: *nom, nomin.*
noun, denominator, pronominal, cognomen.

Nosco, notum, to know, to mark. Root form: *not.*
notable, notice, incognito, denote.

Omnis, all.
omnibus, omniscient, omnivorous, omnipotent.

Oro, oratum, to speak; to pray. Root form: *orat.*
adore, inexorable, oral, oration.

Pono, positum, to put; to place. Root forms: *pon, posit.*
postpone, posture, depository, propose.

Plico, plicatum, to fold. Root forms: *plic, plicat.*
multiplication, simplicity, duplicity, triple.

Primus, first. Root form : *prim.*
primer, primitive, prime, primate, primeval.

Rego, rectum, to rub. Root forms : *reg, rect.*
regent, direct, correction, directress.

Seco, sectum, to cut. Root forms : *sec, sect.*
bisect, segment, insect, sectional.

Sequor, secutus, to follow. Root forms : *sequ, secut.*
prosecute, consecutive, subsequent, sequel.

Spiro, spiratum, to breathe. Root forms : *spir, spirat.*
expire, aspiration, dispiriting, conspirator.

Sto, statum, to stand. Root forms : *sta, stat, sist, stant.*
station, obstacle, stable, constant, resist.

Traho, tractum, to draw. Root form : *tract.*
attract, subtraction, distract, contractor.

Tribuo, tributum, to give. Root form : *tribut.*
tributary, retribution, contribute, tribute.

Terra, the earth.
terrestrial, Mediterranean, territory, terrier.

Verto, versum, to turn. Root forms : *vert, vers.*
adversity, versatile, reverse, aversion, divert.

Voco, vocatum, to call. Root forms : *voc, vocat.*
vocation, revoke, equivocal, convocation.

Verus, true. Root form : *ver.*
aver, verify, veracity, veracious.

Grapho, to write. Root form : *graph.*
monograph, geography, telegraph, graphite.

Philos, a lover. Root form : *phil.*
Philadelphia, philosopher, philanthropist, philology.

Phone, the voice.
telephone, euphony, phonetic, phonograph.

Polis, a city.
police, metropolis, cosmopolitan, politics.

To the Teacher.—Have pupils note the part of the derived word found in the root word; also add other words to the lists of derivatives and give their meanings. The infinitive gives the *general* meaning of the verbal root.

Additional Prefixes

A, *ab, abs,* from; away. A, *an,* without; not. AD, *ac, af, ag, al, ap, ar, as, at,* to; toward. AMBI, *amb,* about; around. AMPHI, on both sides; around. ANA, back; again; through. ANTE, before. ANTI, *ant,* against, opposite. APO, from; off. BE, to make; about; emphatic. BIS, *bi,* two; twice. CATA, *cat,* down. CIRCUM, around; about. CON, *co, cog, col, com, cor,* with; together. CONTRA, *contro, counter,* against. DE, down; from. DIA, through. DIS, *dif, di,* from; away; apart; not. DUO, *du,* two. EPI, *ep,* upon; among. EU, well; good; easy. EX, *e,* out of; from. EXTRA, beyond. HEMI, half. IN, *ig, il, im, in, ir, on,* on; not; into; upon; within. INTER, between; among. INTRO, within. OB, *oc, of, op,* in the way; against; out. PER, through; thoroughly. PERI, around; about. POST, after. PRE, before. PRO, *pur,* for; forward; before. RETRO, back; backward. SE, aside; apart. SEMI, half. SINE, without. SUB, *suc, suf, sug, sup, sur, sus,* under; after. SUPER, *sur,* above; over; upon. TRANS, *tra,* over; across; through. TRI, three. ULTRA, beyond. VICE, in the place of. WITH, from; against.

Additional Suffixes

ACEOUS, *acious,* consisting of; of; like. ACY, being; office of. AGE, collection or act of; an allowance for. AL, relating to; act of. AN, relating to; one who. ANCE, *ancy,* state of being; act of. ANT, *ent,* one who. AR, *er,* relating to; like; having; one who. ARD, one who. ARY, one who; relating to; place where. ATE, having; to make; to give; one who. CLE, *cule,* little. DOM, jurisdiction; condition. EE, one to whom. EER, *ier,* one who. ENCE, *ency,* state of being. ENT, one who; that which. ERY, *ry,* place where; art of; collection of. ESCENT, growing; becoming.

ETTE, little. FY, to make. IC, *ical*, made of; like; one who. ICE, that which. IC, *ics*, like; made of; the science or art of. ID, being. ILE, belonging to; easily; fit to be. INE, of; pertaining to. ION, the act of; state of being. ISE, *ize*, to make; to give. ISM, denoting tenets, or doctrines. IST, *ite*, one who; one who is. ITY, *ty*, state or quality of being. IVE, one who, having the power. KIN, little. LET, little. LING, little. MENT, that which; act; state of being. MONY, state of being. OR, one who; that which. ORY, place where; that which; belonging to; of. OSE, *ous*, full of. SHIP, the office of; state of. SOME, somewhat; full of. STER, one who. TUDE, state of being. ULE, little. URE, act or state of; that which. WARD, in the direction of.

To the Teacher.—Give the pupils frequent practice, both oral and written, in word-analysis and word-building. In this way make use of all the roots, prefixes, and suffixes given in the preceding lists. Designate a root, and let the pupils, with the aid of a dictionary and the lists of prefixes and suffixes, make as many words derived from that root as they can. The following is a good form for written exercises:

Prefix.	*Root.*	*Suffix.*	*Meaning.*
bi	sect		to cut into two parts.
pre	dict		to say or tell beforehand; to foretell.
trans	mit		to send through; to send from one to another.
post	pon(e)		to place after; to put off.
re	vers(e)		to turn back; to change to the opposite.
	leg	ible	can be read.
	junct	ion	the act of joining; the state of being joined.
	cla(i)m	ant	one who cries out to another; one who makes a demand.
super	flu	ous	full to overflowing; more than is needed.
ad	vers	ity	state of being turned against; that which is against; calamity.
circum	locut	ion	the act of speaking roundabout; using more words than necessary.
in	cred(ul)	ous	full of not believing; disposed to not believe.
in co	her	ency	the state of not sticking together; want of connection.

Latin Words and Phrases

Ad infinitum. To infinity.
Ad interim. In the meanwhile.
Ad valorem. According to the value.
Alias. Otherwise.
Alibi. Elsewhere.
Alma mater. A cherishing mother.
Anno Christi. In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. In the year of our Lord.
Ante bellum. Before the war.
Bona fide. In good faith.
Cui bono? For whose benefit is it? What good will it do?
De facto. From the fact.
De novo. Anew.
Ecce homo. Behold the man.
E pluribus unum. One out of many.
Erratum. An error.
Excelsior. Higher.
Ex officio. By virtue of his office.
Ex parte. On one side only.
Ex post facto. After the deed.
Fac-simile. A close imitation.
Gloria in excelsis. Glory to God in the highest.
Habeas corpus. Take the body.
In memoriam. In memory.
In transitu. On the passage.
Ipse dixit. He himself said it.
Labor omnia vincit. Labor conquers every thing.
Lapsus linguæ. A slip of the tongue.
Magna Charta. The Great Charter.
Mens sana in corpore sano. A sound mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum. Mine and thine.
Modus operandi. Manner of operation.
Multum in parvo. Much in little.
Ne plus ultra. Nothing further.
Nolens volens. Willing or not.
Nolle prosequi. Unwilling to proceed.
Non compos mentis. Not in sound mind.
Particeps criminis. An accomplice.
Per capita. By the head.
Per diem. By the day.
Post mortem. After death.
Pro bono publico. For the public good.
Pro et con. For and against.
Pro rata. In proportion.
Pro tempore. For the time.
Quid pro quo. An equivalent.
Sine die. Without day.
Sine qua non. An indispensable condition.
Sub rosa. Privately.
Tempus fugit. Time flies.
Terra firma. Solid earth.
Ultimatum. The last condition.
Vade mecum. A constant companion.
Verbatim et literatim. Word for word and letter for letter.
Via. By way of.
Vice versa. The terms being exchanged.
Vi et armis. By force and arms.
Viva voce. By the living voice.

French Words and Phrases

A la mode. In the fashion.
Amour propre. Vanity.
A propos. To the point.
Au fait. Skillful; expert.
Au revoir. Farewell till we meet again.
Beau monde. The fashionable world.
Bête noir. A bugbear.
Billet doux. A love-letter.
Bizarre. Odd; fantastic.
Blasé. Surfeited.
Bon jour. Good-day.
Bon mot. A witticism.
Café. A coffee house.
Carte blanche. Full power.
Chef d'œuvre. A master-piece.
Comme il faut. As it should be.
Coup d'état. A stroke of policy.
Cuisine. A kitchen; cookery.
Début. First appearance.
Douceur. A bribe.
Eau de Cologne. Cologne water.
Éclat. Splendor; brilliancy.
Élite. A select body of persons.
Encore. Again.
En masse. In a body.
Ennui. Weariness.
En route. On the way.
Entrée. Entry; a side dish.
Entre nous. Between ourselves.
Esprit de corps. The animating spirit of a collective body.
Exposé. An exposure.
Façade. A front view.
Fait accompli. A thing already done.
Faux pas. A false step.
Femme sole. A woman unmarried.
Fête. A holiday.
Garçon. A boy.
Gens d'armes. Armed police.
Haut ton. Highest fashion.
Hors de combat. Not in a condition to fight.
Jeu d'esprit. A witticism.
Laissez faire. Let alone.
Menu. A bill of fare.
Naïveté. Native simplicity.
Née. Born.
Négligé. Undress.
Noblesse oblige. Rank imposes obligation.
Nom de plume. An assumed title.
On dit. They say.
Par excellence. Pre-eminently.
Parvenu. An upstart.
Pot-pourri. A medley.
Protégé. One protected by another.
Qui vive. Who goes there? On the alert.
Raison d'être. Reason for being.
Résumé. A summing up.
Robe de chambre. A dressing gown.
Sans souci. Without care.
Savant. A man of science.
Savoir faire. Tact; skill.
Séance. A sitting.
Tête-à-tête. Face to face; in close conversation.
Tout ensemble. The whole taken together.
Trousseau. A wedding outfit.
Valet de chambre. An attendant.
Vis à vis. Facing.
Vive le roi. Long live the king.

Additional Abbreviations

An abbreviation is usually formed by taking the first letter, the first and last letters, or the first syllable of a word, followed by a period.

A. or **@.** To or at.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Acct. Account.
Adj. Adjective.
Adv. Adverb.
Aet. Aged.
Amt. Amount.
Anon. Anonymous.

Bal. Balance.
B. C. Before Christ.
Bu. or **bush.** Bushel.

C. E. Civil Engineer.
Chap. Chapter.
C. H. Court-house.
Clk. Clerk.
Co. Company ; County.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on delivery.
Cr. Credit, Creditor.
Cts. or **cts.** Cents.
Cwt. or **cwt.** Hundred weight.

D. C. District of Columbia; From the beginning.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dept. Department.
Dict. Dictionary.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
Do. or **do.** (*ditto*). The same.
Doz. or **doz.** Dozen.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
D. V. God willing
Dwt. or **dwt.** Pennyweight, or pennyweights.

E. East.
Ed. Editor, Edition.
e. g. (*exempli gratia*). For example.
Eng. England, English.
Esq. Esquire.
et al. And others.
etc. And so forth.
Ex. Example, Exception, Exodus.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Fur. or **fur.** Furlong.

Gr. or **gr.** Grain or grains.

H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
Hhd. or **hhd.** Hogshead, or hogsheads.
Hon. Honorable.
H. R. House of Representatives.

Id. or **id.** (*idem*). The same.
I. e. or **i. e.** (*id est*). That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*). Jesus the Saviour of Men.
in cog. Unknown.
inst. Instant (the present month).
Int. or **int.** Interest.
It. or **Ital.** Italic, Italian.

Jr. or **jr.** Junior.

L., **l.**, or **£.** Pound sterling.
l. c. lower case.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
long. Longitude.
L. S. Place of the Seal.

M. Marquis, Monsieur, Thousand, Meridian, or Noon.
M. A. Master of Arts.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Mdse. Merchandise.
Messrs. Gentlemen.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
Mme. Madame.
Mos. or **mos.** Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, Mister.
Mrs. Mistress or Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount.

N. Noon, North.
N. B. (*Nota Bene*). Note well.
N. E. North-east.
Nem. con. No one contradicting.
No. or **no.** (*Numero*). Number.
Nos. or **nos.** Numbers.
N. S. Nova Scotia, New Style.
N. W. North-west.

O. S. Old Style.

Payt. or **payt.** Payment.
P. or **p.** Page.
pp. Pages.
Per annum. By the year.
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy.
P. M. Postmaster. (*Post meridiem*). Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pres. President.
Pro tem. or **pro tem.** (*pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prox. or **prox.** (*Proximo*). Of the next month.
P. S. Postscript.
Pub. Published, Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Document.
Pwt. or **pwt.** Pennyweight.

Q. Question, Query.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum*). Which was to be proved.
Qt. Quart, Quantity.

R. R. Railroad.
R. or **Rec.** Recipe.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend, Review.

Sc. or **sc.** (*Scilicet*). To wit; Being understood.
St. Saint, Street, Strait.
S. W. South-west.
Sec. Secretary.
Sq. or **sq.** Square.
SS. or **ss.** (*Scilicet*). Namely.
Supt. Superintendent.

Ult. or **ult.** (*Ultimo*). Of the last month.
U. S. A. United States of America, United States Army.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.

Vid. or **vid.** (*vide*). See.
Viz. or **viz.** Namely.
Vol. or **vol.** Volume.
V. P. Vice-President.
Vs. or **vs.** (*versus*). Against; In opposition.

W. West.
Wt. or **wt.** Weight.

Xmas. Christmas.

Yds. or **yds.** Yards.

Language Lesson—THE MILLER OF THE DEE

There dwelt a miller, hale and bold,
Beside the river Dee;
He wrought and sang from morn till night;
No lark more blithe than he;
And this the burden of his song
Forever used to be:
"I envy no one—no, not I!
And no one envies me!"

"Thou'rt wrong, my friend," said old King Hal—
"As wrong as wrong can be;
For could my heart be light as thine,
I'd gladly change with thee.
And tell me, now, what makes thee sing
With voice so loud and free,
While I am sad, though I'm the king,
Beside the river Dee?"

The miller smiled and doffed his cap.
"I earn my bread," quoth he;
"I love my wife; I love my friend;
I love my children three;
I owe no one I cannot pay;
I thank the river Dee,
That turns the mill that grinds the corn
To feed my babes and me."

"Good friend," said Hal, and sighed the while,
"Farewell, and happy be;
But say no more, if thou'dst be true,
That no one envies thee.
Thy mealy cap is worth my crown;
Thy mill, my kingdom's fee.
Such men as thou art England's boast,
O miller of the Dee."

1. Have the poem carefully read aloud in the class.

2. Draw from the pupils as far as possible and develop the meaning of the words: *hale, bold, wrought, blithe, burden, envy, light, sad, doffed, earn, quoth, sighed, crown, fee, boast.*

Have the pupils make oral or written sentences, using each word correctly.

3. Develop the plan, incidents, and moral of the story, and impress them clearly on the minds of the pupils, mainly by questions touching every important point, as follows:

How many stanzas, or paragraphs, in the story? The first paragraph is about whom? What three words describe him? What is said about his industry? Repeat his song.

In the second paragraph, who speaks to the miller? What does he say about the miller's song? What would he gladly do to have a heart as happy as the miller's? What does he ask the miller to tell him?

In the third paragraph, what does the miller do at first? How does he say he gets a living? He loves whom? What does he say about his debts? He thanks what, and for what?

In the fourth paragraph, what does the king do that shows his sadness? What does he say in his first sentence? What does he say about the miller's mealy cap? About his mill?

Tell what you know about millers. Tell what you know about kings. Why was the miller happy and the king sad? What is the moral of this story?

4. Have the substance of the entire story reproduced orally in the class without questions or assistance from the teacher.

5. Have the pupils make brief notes of the points or topics of the subject. Let these be well considered in the class, and the pupils, under the guidance of the teacher, select the important ones, write them on the blackboard, and then re-arrange them methodically. It is of the first importance that the pupils shall learn to note and arrange their own topics. In doing this they should indicate the paragraphing.

Notes or topics suggested for the reproduction of the poem above:

The miller: Described. What he did. His song.
The king: Said about the song. So light a heart. Tell him what?
The miller: Did what? Loved whom? His debts. Thanked.

The king: Expression of sadness. Said first. His request. Said about the cap. About the mill. Men like the miller.
Something about millers. About kings. The moral lesson.

The basis of every good composition is correct and clear thinking, and with young pupils the thought requires more attention than the expression.

Dean Stanley says of the famous teacher, Dr. Arnold, that it was his practice to teach, not by down-pouring, but by questioning, and his questions were of a kind to call the attention of the boys to the real point of every subject.

This subject having been taught as indicated above, let the pupils deliberately write out the story in their own language, and state its moral lesson. Those who have a more fertile imagination, and greater facility of expression, should be allowed to make additions in keeping with the original. Do not expect, much less require, all to conform exactly to one pattern. Nature abhors such mechanical sameness. Searching questions should be prepared in advance of the teaching. No lesson should be so long as to weary the pupils. There is sufficient work in this exercise for four lessons.

Such lessons are interesting and valuable exercises both in composition and spelling. Only a few selections for this purpose are suggested here, as teachers can readily find suitable ones in readers and other books:

The Sad Little Lass,	Margaret Johnson.
Farmer John,	J. T. Trowbridge.
A Legend of the Northland,	Phœbe Cary.
The Three Copecks,	Paul H. Hayne.
Abou Ben Adhem,	Leigh Hunt.
King Solomon and the Bees,	John G. Saxe.
Nauhaught, the Deacon,	John G. Whittier.
Legend Beautiful,	H. W. Longfellow.
The Four Sunbeams,	M. K. B., *St. Nicholas.*

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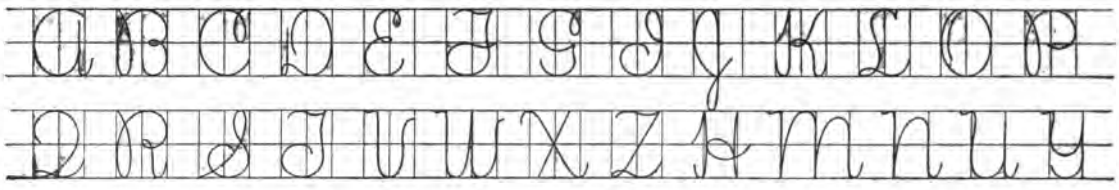
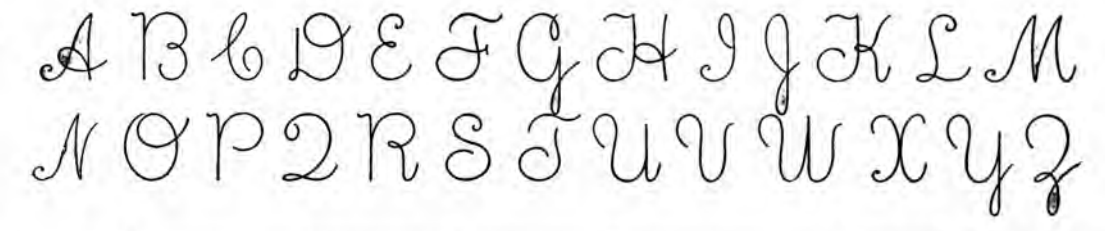
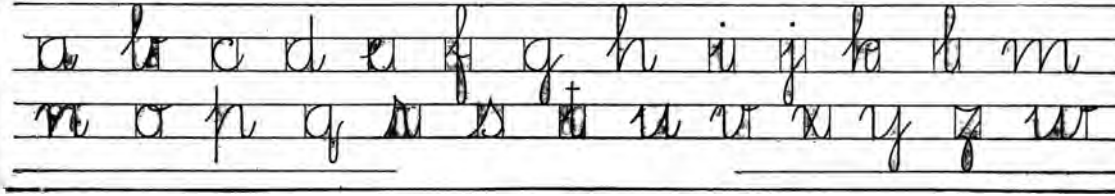
CHART

FROM MERRILL'S VERTICAL PENMANSHIP





WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

SECOND GRADE (PRIMARY).

United States or Federal Money.

10 cts. are 1 dime, *d.*
10 d. or 100 cts. " 1 dollar, $ or *dol.*

50 cts. = ½ dol. 25 cts. = ¼ dol. 75 cts. = ¾ dol.

Time.

Used in measuring time.

60 seconds (*sec.*)	are 1 minute,	*min.*
60 minutes	" 1 hour,	*hr.*
24 hours	" 1 day,	*d.*
7 days	" 1 week,	*w.*
365 days	" 1 common year,	*c. y.*
100 years	" 1 century,	*cen.*

Spring	consists of	March, April, and May.
Summer	"	June, July, and August.
Autumn	"	September, October, and November.
Winter	"	December, January, and February.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one,
Except the second month alone,
To which we twenty-eight assign
Till leap-year gives it twenty-nine.

Liquid Measure.

Used in measuring liquids, such as milk, wine, vinegar, molasses.

4 gills (*gi.*)	are 1 pint,	*pt.*
2 pints	" 1 quart,	*qt.*
4 quarts	" 1 gallon,	*gal.*

Dry Measure.

Used in measuring grain, fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.

2 pints (*pts.*)	are 1 quart,	*qt.*
2 quarts	" 1 small measure.	
8 quarts	" 1 peck	*pk.*
4 pecks	" 1 bushel,	*bu.*

FIRST GRADE (PRIMARY).

Linear or Long Measure.

Used in measuring lengths and distances.

12 inches (*in.*) are 1 foot, *ft.*
3 feet " 1 yard, *yd.*
36 inches " 1 yard.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Used in weighing all coarse articles, as hay, meat, groceries, and all metals except gold and silver.

16 ounces are 1 pound, *lb.*
2000 pounds " 1 ton, *T.*

8 oz. = ½ lb. 4 oz. = ¼ lb.

Miscellaneous Table.

12 things are 1 dozen.
20 " " 1 score.
24 sheets " 1 quire of paper.

EIGHTH GRADE (GRAMMAR).

United States Money—*Continued.*

10 mills (*m.*) are 1 cent, *ct.*
10 dollars " 1 eagle, *E.*

12½ cts. = ⅛ dol. 62½ cts. = ⅝ dol.
37½ cts. = ⅜ dol. 87½ cts. = ⅞ dol.

Time—*Continued.*

366 days are 1 leap-year, *l. y.*

Liquid Measure—*Continued.*

231 cubic inches are 1 gallon, *gal.*

Dry Measure—*Continued.*

2150.4 cubic inches are 1 bushel, *bu.*

Long Measure—*Continued.*

1760 yards or 5280 feet are 1 mile, *mi.*

Avoirdupois Weight—*Continued.*

437½ grains (*grs.*)	are 1 ounce,	*oz.*
7,000 "	" 1 pound,	*lb.*
2,240 pounds	" 1 long or old ton.	
20 hundredweight (*cwt.*)	" 1 ton,	*T.*

Miscellaneous Table—*Continued.*

12 dozen	are 1 gross.
144 things	" 1 gross.
20 quires of paper	" 1 ream.

Square Measure.

Used in measuring surfaces and areas, as land, flooring, etc.

144 square inches (*sq. in.*)	are 1 square foot, *sq. ft.*
9 square feet	" 1 square yard, *sq. yd.*

Cubic Measure.

Used in measuring solid substances, such as timber, stone, the capacity of rooms, etc.

1728 cubic inches (*cu. in.*)	are 1 cubic foot, *cu. ft.*
27 cubic feet	" 1 cubic yard, *cu. yd.*

SEVENTH GRADE (GRAMMAR).

Long Measure—*Continued.*

3 feet	are 1 pace.
4 inches	" 1 hand, for measuring the height of horses.
6 feet	" 1 fathom, for measuring depths at sea.
1⅛ statute miles	" 1 geographic, nautical mile, or knot.

Avoirdupois Weight—*Continued.*

60 pounds		are 1 bushel of wheat.
196 "		" 1 barrel of flour.
200 "		" 1 barrel of beef or pork.
100 "		" 1 quintal of fish (dry).
62½ "	or 1000 ounces	" 1 cubic foot of water.

Troy Weight.

Used in weighing gold, silver, and jewels.

24 grains (*grs.*)	are 1 pennyweight,	*pwt.*
20 pwt. or 480 grs.	" 1 ounce,	*oz.*
12 oz. or 5,760 grs.	" 1 pound,	*lb.*

Apothecaries' Weight.

Used by physicians in prescribing, and by apothecaries in mixing, dry medicines.

20 grains (*grs.*) are 1 scruple, *sc.*
3 scruples " 1 dram, *dr.*
8 drams or 480 grains " 1 ounce, *oz.*
12 ounces or 5,760 grains " 1 pound, *lb.*

The *pound*, *ounce*, and *grain* of this table are identical with those of Troy Weight. The *grain* of Avoirdupois Weight is the same, but the pound is larger and the ounce smaller.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

Used by physicians in prescribing, and by apothecaries in mixing, liquid medicines.

60 minims (*m.*) or drops are 1 fluid drachm, f. ʒ.
8 fluid drachms " 1 fluid ounce, f. ℥.

Angular Measure.

Used in measuring angles, land, latitude and longitude, etc.

60 seconds (″) are 1 minute, ′.
60 minutes " 1 degree, °.
90 degrees " 1 quadrant, *quad.*
4 quad., or 360 degrees " 1 circumference, *cir.*

Circumference = about 3⅐ times the diameter.

SIXTH GRADE (GRAMMAR).

Long Measure—*Continued.*

5½ yards or 16½ feet are 1 rod, perch, or pole, *r.* or *p.*
320 rods " 1 mile, *m.*

Square Measure—*Continued.*

30¼ square yards are 1 square rod, perch, or pole, *sq. r.* or *sq. p.*

Surveyors' Measure of Length.

Used in laying out railroads and roads and in marking out boundaries

100 links, 66 feet, 4 rods are 1 chain, *ch.*
80 chains " 1 mile.

Surveyors' Measure of Surface.

Used in measuring land.

16 square rods (*sq. r.*)	are 1 square chain.	*sq. ch.*
10 " chains	" 1 acre,	*A.*
640 acres	" 1 square mile or section.	
36 square miles	" 1 township.	

APPENDIX.

English Money.

The national currency of Great Britain ; it is often called Sterling Money.

4 farthings (*qr.* or *far.*)	are 1 penny,	*d.*
12 pence	" 1 shilling,	*s.*
20 shillings	" 1 pound or sovereign,	£.
21 shillings	" 1 guinea,	*g.*

The intrinsic value in U. S. money of 1 pound Sterling is $4.8665.

The French franc is $0.193 in U. S. money.
The German mark is $0.238 in U. S. money.

Linear Measure.

Used in measuring lengths and distances.

12 inches (*in.*)	are 1 foot,	*ft.*
3 feet	" 1 yard,	*yd.*
5½ yds. or 16½ ft.	" 1 rod, perch, or pole,	*r.* or *p.*
40 rods	" 1 furlong,	*fur.*
8 fur., 320 rds., 1760 yds., or 5280 ft.	" 1 mile,	*m.*
3 miles	" 1 league,	*l.*
3 feet	" 1 pace.	
4 inches	" 1 hand, for measuring the height of horses.	
6 feet	" 1 fathom, for measuring depths at sea.	
1⅛ statute miles	" 1 geographic, nautical mile, or knot.	
60 geographic or 69½ statute miles	" 1 degree on the equator.	

Square Measure.

Used in measuring surfaces and areas, as land, flooring, etc.

144 square inches (*sq. in.*)	are 1 square foot,	*sq. ft.*
9 square feet	" 1 square yard,	*sq. yd.*
30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet	" 1 sq. rod, perch, or pole,	*sq. r.* or *sq. p.*
160 square rods	" 1 acre,	*A.*
640 acres	" 1 square mile,	*sq. m.*

Cubic Measure.

Used in measuring solid substances, such as timber, stone, the capacity of rooms, etc.

1728 cubic inches (*cu. in.*)	are 1 cubic foot,	*cu. ft.*
27 cubic feet	" 1 cubic yard,	*cu. yd.*
128 cubic feet	" 1 cord,	*C.*

Liquid Measure.

Used in measuring liquids, such as milk, wine, vinegar, molasses.

4 gills (*gi.*)	are 1 pint,	*pt.*
2 pints	" 1 quart,	*qt.*
4 quarts or 231 cu. in.	" 1 gallon,	*gal.*
31½ gallons	" 1 barrel,	*bbl.*
63 gallons	" 1 hogshead,	*hhd.*

Dry Measure.

Used in measuring grain, fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.

2 pints (*pts.*)	are 1 quart,	*qt.*
2 quarts	" 1 small measure.	
8 quarts	" 1 peck,	*pk.*
4 pecks or 2,150.4 cu. in.	" 1 bushel,	*bu.*
36 bushels	" 1 chaldron,	*ch.*

Dry quart about one-sixth greater than liquid quart.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Used in weighing all coarse articles, as hay, meat, groceries, and all metals except gold and silver.

437½ grains (*grs.*)	are 1 ounce,	*oz.*
16 ounces or 7,000 grains	" 1 pound,	*lb.*
100 pounds	" 1 hundredweight,	*cwt.*
20 cwt. or 2,000 lb.	" 1 ton,	*T.*
2,240 lb.	" 1 long ton.	

8 oz. = ½ lb. 4 oz. = ¼ lb.
60 lb. are 1 bu. of wheat.
196 " " 1 bbl. of flour.
200 " " 1 bbl. of beef or pork.
100 " " 1 quintal of fish (dry).
62½ lb. or 1,000 oz. are 1 cu. ft. of water.

Cloth Measure.

Used in measuring cloths, laces, ribbons, etc.

3 ft. or 36 in.	are 1 yard,	*yd.*
18 inches	" 1 half yard,	½ *yd.*
9 "	" 1 quarter yard,	¼ *yd.*
4½ "	" 1 eighth yard,	⅛ *yd.*
2¼ "	" 1 sixteenth yard,	1/16 *yd.*

English Prefixes.

a—at, to, in, on: aground, abed.
be—to make: bedaub.
fore—before: foresee, forewarn.
mis—wrong: miscall.
out—beyond, more than: outlive, outdo.
over—above, beyond: overhang, overlook.
un—to reverse, not: unroll, unwise.
under—beneath: underground.
up—motion upward: upheaval.
with—from, against: withdraw, withstand.

Latin Prefixes.

The last letter of the prefixes marked * is often changed to the first syllable of the root for euphony.

a, ab, abs—from, away: avert, abduct.
***ad**—at, to: adhere.
am, amb—around: amputate, ambulance.
ante—before: antecedent.
bi—two: biped.
circum—around: circumnavigate.
***con**—with, together: condole, concur.
contra, contro, counter—against: contradict.
de—down, from: depend, degrade.
***dis**—apart, not: distend, dishonor.
du—two: duplicate.
***e, ex**—out: eject, expose.
en, em—in, into, on, to make: enclose, enlarge.
extra—beyond: extraordinary.
***in**—in, on, not: invade, indirect.
inter—between, among: interrupt, intermingle.
intra, intro—into, within: introduce.
juxta—near: juxtaposition.
mal, male—bad: malefactor.
multi—many: multiform.
non—not: nonsense.
***ob**—before, against, out: object, oppress.
per—through: pervade.

post—after: postscript.
pre—before: prefix.
preter—beyond: preternatural.
pro—for, forth, forward: pronoun, promote.
re—back, again: regain, refresh.
retro—backwards: retrograde.
se—apart, without: seclude, secure.
semi—half: semi-annual.
sine—without: sinecure.
***sub**—under: submerge.
subter—under: subterfuge..
super—over, beyond: supervise, superhuman.
trans—across: transport.
ultra—beyond: ultramontane.
vice—one in place of: vice-president.

Greek Prefixes.

amphi—on both sides, round about: amphitheater.
a, an—not: atheist.
ana—again, up: anagram, anachronism.
ant, anti—opposite to: Antarctic.
ap, apo—away from: aphelion.
arch, arche—first, chief: archangel.
auto—self: autograph.
cata—down: cataract.
dia—through, across: diameter.
di, dis—twice, double: dilemma, dissyllable.
en—in, within: endogen.
epi—upon: epigram.
eu—good, well: euphony.
ec, ex—out of: eccentric.
hemi—half: hemisphere.
hyper—over, beyond: hyperbole.
hypo—under: hypocrite.
met, meta—after, changed: metamorphose.
mono—single: monogram.
pan—all: panorama.
par, para—beside, against: parallel, parachute.
peri—around, near: perimeter, perihelion.

poly—many: polynomial.
pro—before: prophet.
syn—together: synonym.

Suffixes.

The part of speech formed by the aid of the suffix is indicated by the letter placed after it: (n) = noun, (v) = verb, (a) = adjective, (ad) = adverb.

English Suffixes.

ar, er, ier, or, yer—(n)—one who: painter, cashier.
ard, art—(n)—one who: drunkard, braggart.
dom—(n)—dominion of, state of being: kingdom.
en—(a)—made of: wooden.
en—(v)—to make: blacken.
er—(a)—more: stronger.
est—(a)—most: strongest.
fare—(n)—way, course: thoroughfare.
fold—(a)—the same quantity repeated: twofold.
ful—(a)—full of: hateful.
hood—(n)—state of being: manhood.
ish—(a)—like, somewhat: childish, bluish.
kin—(n)—little: lambkin.
less—(a)—without: fearless.
like—(a)—resembling: warlike.
ling—(n)—little: duckling.
ly—(a)—like, somewhat: manly, sickly.
ly—(ad)—in a manner: sharply.
ness—(n)—state of being, quality of: goodness.
red—(n)—act of: hatred.
ship—(n)—state of being: friendship.
some—(a)—causing: troublesome.
ster—(n)—one who: spinster.
ward—(a)—in the direction of: northward.
ward, wards—(ad)—in the direction of: backwards.
wise—(ad)—in the direction of: crosswise.
y—(n)—place where, quality of: treasury, modesty.
y—(a)—like, full of: icy, cloudy.

Latin Suffixes.

able, ible—(a)—that can be, causing: movable, respectable.
aceous, acious—(a)—made of, having the quality of: farinaceous.
acy—(n)—condition of being, office of: piracy, curacy.
age—(n)—act of, condition of, collection of, allowance for: passage, bondage, foliage, postage.
al—(n)—act of, that which: removal, capital.
al—(a)—belonging to, relating to: personal, official.
ance, ancy, ence, ency—(n)—state of being, act of: abundance, indulgence.
an, ian—(n)—belonging to, relating to, one who: Indian, republican, historian.
an, ane—(a)—pertaining to: human, mundane.
ant, ent—(n)—one who: assistant, president.
ant, ent—(a)—being, performing the act of: pleasant.
ar—(a)—belonging to, like: muscular, circular.
ary—(n)—one who, place where, notary, granary.
ary—(a)—relating to, belonging to: military, planetary.
ate—(n)—one who: graduate.
ate—(a)—having: fortunate.
ate—(v)—to perform the act of, to cause: vacate, abbreviate.
cle, cule—(n)—little: animalcule.
ee—(n)—one to whom: referee.
eer, ier—(n)—one who: charioteer.
escence—(n)—state of growing or becoming: convalescence.
escent—(a)—becoming: quiescent.
esque—(a)—partaking of the quality of: picturesque.
fy, ify—(v)—to make: falsify.
ferous—(a)—producing: coniferous.
ic—(n)—one who: critic.
ice—(n)—that which is: justice.
id—(a)—having the quality of: humid.
il, ile, eel—(a)—like, pertaining to, capable of being: hostile, genteel.
ine—(a)—having the quality of: divine.
ion—(n)—act of, state of being: confession, election.
ise, ize—(v)—to render, to perform the act of: fertilize, criticise.
ish—(v)—to make: publish.
ism—(n)—doctrine of: socialism.
ist—(n)—one who: copyist.

ive—(a)—having the power or quality of: attractive, productive.
let—(n)—little: islet.
ment—(n)—state of being, that which: excitement, commandment.
mony—(n)—state of, act of, that which: acrimony, testimony.
or—(n)—one who: elector.
ory—(n)—that which, place where: directory, armory.
ory—(a)—relating to: preparatory.
ose, ous—(a)—full of: verbose, joyous.
tude—(n)—state of being: lassitude.
ty, ity—(n)—state or quality of: cruelty.
ule—(n)—small: globule.
ure, eur—(n)—state of being, act of, that which: moisture, grandeur.

Greek Suffixes.

ac—(a)—relating to, resembling: cardiac, demoniac.
ic, ics—(n)—science of: mathematics.
ic—(a)—belonging to, like: hygienic, heroic.
yte—(n)—one who is: proselyte.

Capitals and Punctuation.

Capitals.—A capital should be used to begin the first word of every sentence, of every direct quotation, and of every line of poetry.

Proper names and adjectives derived from proper names should begin with a capital.

Titles of office and honor should begin with a capital.

Write in capitals the pronoun *I* and the interjection *O*.

Names and titles of the Deity should begin with a capital.

The name of a thing personified should begin with a capital.

In the titles of books or essays every word except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions should begin with a capital.

If the words, phrases, or clauses of a series are separately numbered, each should begin with a capital.

The Period.—Place a period at the end of every sentence that is not a question or an exclamation.

A period should follow an abbreviation.

The Interrogation Point.—Every question should be followed by an interrogation point.

The Exclamation Point.—Every exclamatory word, phrase, clause, or sentence should be followed by an exclamation point.

The Colon.—A direct quotation, when long, should be preceded by a colon.

Members of sentences, subdivided by semicolons, should be separated by colons.

A supplementary clause, introduced without a conjunction, should be preceded by a colon.

Place a colon after the expression *as follows*, or its equivalent, when it precedes a specification of particulars.

The Semicolon.—Members of compound sentences, when subdivided by commas, should be separated by semicolons.

Several connected short sentences, without grammatical dependence, written one after the other, should be separated by semicolons.

A semicolon is placed before *as* and *namely* when they precede an example or specification of particulars.

The Comma.—The name of a person or thing addressed should be set off by commas.

A brief quotation should be preceded by a comma.

Words, phrases, and clauses used out of the natural order should be set off by commas.

The members of a compound sentence are usually separated by a comma.

Words used in apposition should be set off by commas.

Expressions used parenthetically should be set off by commas.

Dependent clauses should be set off by commas.

After each word in a series of words alike in grammatical construction, place a comma, unless all the conjunctions are expressed.*

In a series composed of pairs of words, place a comma after each pair.

In a series of phrases or clauses alike in grammatical construction, place a comma after each phrase or clause.

* When a conjunction is placed between the last two words, or when but one word follows the series, omit the comma after the last word of the series.

A very long or complex subject should be followed by a comma.

A relative clause when not restrictive, should be set off by commas.

When in a compound sentence the predicate verb is omitted from the second or any following member, mark its place by a comma.

The Dash.—A dash is used to mark a sudden change in the construction or thought of a sentence.

A dash may be used before a statement of particulars.

The Parenthesis.—Marks of parenthesis are used to separate expressions inserted in the body of a sentence, but having no essential connection with it.

Marks of Quotation.—A direct quotation should be enclosed by quotation marks.

A quotation within a quotation is enclosed within single marks.

Metric Measures.

LENGTH.

10 millimeters (mm.)	=	1 centimeter (cm.)
10 centimeters	=	1 decimeter (dcm.)
10 decimeters	=	1 meter (m.)
10 meters	=	1 dekameter (dkm.)
10 dekamaters	=	1 hektometer (hkm.)
10 hektometers	=	1 kilometer (km.)
1 meter	=	39.37 inches
1 kilometer	=	0.6214 mile
1 yard	=	0.9144 meter
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometers

SURFACE.

100 sq. millimeters	=	1 sq. centimeter
100 sq. centimeters	=	1 sq. decimeter
100 sq. decimeters	=	1 sq. meter 1 centare (ca.)
100 sq. meters	=	1 sq. dekameter 1 are

100 centares	=	1 are (a.)
100 ares	=	1 hektare (hka.)
1 sq. centimeter	=	0.155 sq. inch
1 are	=	3.954 sq. rods
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare

VOLUME.

1000 cu. millimeters	=	1 cu. centimeter
1000 cu. centimeters	=	1 cu. decimeter
1000 cu. decimeters	=	1 cu. meter 1 stere (st.)
1 stere	=	0.2757 cord
1 cu. yard	=	0.7646 cu. meter

CAPACITY.

Only the denominations in use are given in this and the following table:

100 centiliters (cl.)	=	1 liter (l.)
100 liters	=	1 hektoliter (hkl.)
1 liter	=	1 cu. dcm.
1 liter	=	1.0567 liq. qts.
1 gallon	=	3.785 liters
1 bushel	=	0.3524 hkl.

METRIC WEIGHT.

1000 milligrams (mg.)	=	1 gram (g.)
1000 grams	=	1 kilogram (kg.)
1000 kilograms	=	1 tonneau (t.)
1 gram	=	15.432 grains
1 kilogram	=	2.2046 pounds
1 pound	=	0.4536 kilogram
1 ton	=	0.9071 tonneau.

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